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Proceedings

OF THE

Second Session

OF THE

Mysore Representative Assembly

April 1917

Karnataka State Archives
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9. During the sittings of the Assembly, Government announced the constitution of special Committees for the study of certain selected subjects of importance and for the submission of recommendations thereon to Government in time for consideration at the next Dasara Session. The list is printed as Appendix F.

10. At the close of the discussions on the 27th April 1917, the Dewan made a speech in Kannada summarising the proceedings of the meetings. . A summary of the speech in English is printed in Appendix H.

The session closed with cheers to Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Genl. Dept.

SPEECH BY THE DEWAN

AT THE

OPENING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

23rd April 1917.

GENTLEMEN,

We meet for the first time in a supplementary session to-day in obedience to His Highness the Maharaja's gracious Rescript of 9th October last.

Work of the Session.

You have come to the capital at the height of the season, at much self-sacrifice, to discharge your honorary duties as citizens of the State. Public business is also interrupted to some extent by the withdrawal of the officers from their normal duties. But the holding of a second session is sufficient recompense, since it helps to fulfil His Highness' resolve to educate and elevate his people, and your own cherished desire for closer association with Government.

The number of subjects brought over from the Dasara session is 120, and 113 new subjects have been added, making a total of 233 subjects for consideration at this session.

Some of the subjects on the agenda are of special interest. There are others which Government would like to see discussed and in regard to which they would welcome an expression of your views. It is proposed to select from both these classes a few important subjects for discussion by the whole Assembly. If you agree, we may, as a preliminary step, appoint small committees of members, in the course of this afternoon, to study the subjects and submit recommendations by twelve noon on the third day of the session. It may be an advantage to associate officers of Government with the committees to supply facts and figures and help them in their deliberations.

The State Budget.

One of the principal items of work of the session is the consideration of the State budget. Last year, it came before you after it had been approved by Government. That was because sanction could not be delayed beyond 1st July, and the Assembly could not meet earlier than October. This year, however, the budget is placed before you, even before it is considered by the Legislative Council.

From the rough detailed estimates for 1917-18, already furnished, you will have noticed that the main heads of receipts and expenditure, as now altered, correspond more closely to the actual operations of the administration and that the new budget has undergone important changes in the manner of presentation.

One of these changes is in respect of the financial policy of the State. At present, grants for the development of departments are not made on any definite principle. Sometimes, in the absence of a recognised policy, the most insistent departments get all they want, while others, more modest but whose need may perhaps be greater, fail to obtain what is necessary for bare maintenance. Grants are liable to lapse if they are not spent before the close of the official year. There is frequently a rush of expenditure towards the end of the year on schemes that have not been fully matured. Government have therefore adopted, on the advice of the Special Financial Officer, Mr. Datta, a scheme of financial settlement for the State which is calculated to remove many of these disadvantages.

The new system will enable administrative officers to take increased interest in improving the efficiency of the departments in their charge. It will also enable Government to pay attention to the needs of all departments in the order of their urgency and importance. Each department will have its due share of the benefits arising from the prosperity of the State. The creation of special reserves is another feature of the scheme. It will provide for extraordinary contingencies like famine and for the discharge of all loans incurred for the construction of productive public works.

Another welcome innovation is the issue of the estimates of the two important spending departments, *viz.*, Public Works and Railways, simultaneously with the State budget.

Topics of Current Interest.

I do not propose to weary you with a lengthy address but my preliminary observations will not be complete without a passing reference to some of the topics which are engaging public attention at the present moment.

War Loan.

The great world war has reached an acute stage. The accession of the United States of America to the side of the Allies and the recent successes of the British arms, on the western front and in Mesopotamia, are indications that the end of the mighty struggle cannot be long delayed.

You are aware that the Government of India are raising a loan for the purpose of making a suitable contribution towards the expenses of the war. His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to contribute, towards the loan, Rs. 33⅓ lakhs from State funds and His Highness hopes that the leaders of the public will loyally co-operate with the officers of Government in securing as large an amount of loan as possible so that the aggregate contribution may be worthy of our State.

Local Self-Government.

Since the last session of the Assembly, a comprehensive order has issued dealing generally with all questions relating to Local Self-Government. The details necessary for practical action are being worked out and the drafting of the needed legislative measures is nearing completion. Government hope to be able to introduce the scheme from 1st July 1917. Effect has already been given to the financial portions of the order, in the budget for the coming official year, by the transfer of the *mohatarfa* and the Local Funds General, to District Boards.

The systematic improvement of towns has also a claim on the attention of Government. Every town should have a plan indicating its future extensions and rough schemes should be maintained for water-supply and drainage, graduated according to local resources. The economic needs of the towns, *viz.*, provision of facilities for education, multiplying occupations, formation of banks and co-operative societies, maintenance of information bureaus, museums, conveniences to travellers, etc., also require special attention.

As regards taluk development, Government attach great importance to the provision made in the order which enables the inhabitants of every taluk to

finance local projects, such as, tanks, roads, rural water-supply works, etc. This provision will afford scope for leading men of enterprise and capacity to develop the economic resources of the local areas in which they may be specially interested.

Legislation for Village Improvement Work.

The Village Improvement Scheme is making very fair progress. During my tour in the Chitaldrug District at the beginning of this month, I noticed that many villages have shown commendable enthusiasm in undertaking works of permanent improvement under the guidance of local officers. Considerable attention is paid to the sanitation of the villages; the system of voluntary weekly labour is meeting with increasing favour; and school houses, wells, roads, *chavdies*, etc., are springing up rapidly. During the last five years, the number of pupils receiving instruction in that district has doubled, and the district officers hope to further raise the number by about 25 per cent in the course of the current year.

I have received numerous representations urging that legislation may be undertaken to compel villagers either to contribute labour once a week, or to pay a cess instead. Wherever a few refractory people make their influence felt, the willing majority are rendered helpless and the even progress of improvement is checked. The advisability of undertaking legislation to remedy this defect has been discussed during the last two sessions of this Assembly and the question will be brought up again during the present session.

Adult Education.

Side by side with the increase of schools for the school-going population, Government are anxious to push on with the education of adults. A sum of about Rs. 50,000 is now spent for this purpose and Government will have no objection to double the grant, if the Deputy Commissioners of districts will continue to take the primary responsibility for increasing adult schools. For some time to come it should be possible to add about 100 adult schools in each district every year.

Relations between Inamdars and Tenants.

Another question which has often been discussed in this Assembly is that of the respective rights and obligations of inamdars and their tenants. Certain specific points raised in this connection have been considered by two committees constituted by Government. Their opinions will be placed before you and Government will be glad to have your recommendations before they come to a decision.

Irrigation Works.

The systematic restoration of major and minor

tanks has been receiving the anxious consideration of Government. The question as regards minor tanks was discussed here more than once and orders have issued in conformity with the wishes of this Assembly. The rules were recently revised after they had been in force for about a year.

In connection with major tanks, an Irrigation Division, for the purpose of developing the scientific side of the work, was constituted in 1913. The tanks under which the regulation of water is being controlled by the Irrigation Division are reported to be working satisfactorily. It is stated that in the case of nearly every one of these, the area under irrigation has increased and the lands, which formerly suffered from deficient waterings, are receiving a regular supply at present.

The investigation of new projects, the examination of *atchkats* in relation to the storage of tanks, the systematic collection of hydraulic data, are some of the questions which claim further attention, and special steps are being taken to strengthen the Irrigation Department for the purpose.

A Port for Mysore.

At the last session of the Assembly, I stated that measures were in progress to investigate the possibility of a harbour at Bhatkal. The investigations are still proceeding and I am therefore not in a position to make any definite pronouncement. But it seems necessary to correct certain erroneous impressions which have found their way to the press in respect of the main features of the scheme.

You will see from the map that the seaboard near Bhatkal is only about ten miles from the State frontier. Other circumstances being equal, you will agree that, when you are seeking access to the coast, the most natural thing for any State to do is to select a point nearest to its boundary. You are aware that Government have arranged for an extension of the railway line from Shimoga to the top of the ghats for opening up the forests and the *malnad* area. Some money has actually been collected for the line from the people of the district. The distance to Bhatkal from the terminus of the new railway will be less than fifty miles. The length of additional railway needed to join the seaboard at this point is much shorter, and the descent from the top of the ghats to the coast much easier, than it would be if we selected any other objective.

His Highness' Government are anxious to work

in cordial co-operation with all interests both within and outside the State except where; as in the present case, the co-operation involves grave disadvantages and disproportionate cost to the State.

As regards the suitability of Bhatkal for a harbour, all I need say at present is that the investigations carried out go to show that the project is very promising. It is unnecessary to assure you that Government will not commit themselves to the project unless it is found to be quite satisfactory both financially and from an engineering point of view.

The port is in British territory and the execution of the project depends entirely on the sympathy and support of the Government of India.

An Iron Scheme.

There is also another matter in regard to which the press has been prematurely inquisitive ; namely, the proposal to manufacture iron within the State. I can make no precise statement as yet, but a brief explanation seems necessary at this stage to prevent the circulation of exaggerated reports. The lack of coal has hitherto been in the way of our working the rich iron ore deposits of the Bababudan Hills. The question of manufacturing pig iron on a small scale, with the aid of charcoal fuel, was investigated by Mr. C. P. Perin, the expert of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, of Sakchi, who has furnished a detailed report in the matter. After careful consideration, His Highness' Government have decided to instal a wood distillation plant to manufacture charcoal and a blast furnace for smelting iron. The scheme will be financed by Government, and the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, have kindly undertaken to manage the technical portion of the business, *viz.*, the manufacture of charcoal with its bye-products and the actual smelting of iron. This agency will work in accordance with the terms of a special agreement and under the general supervision of a board of management. The rest of the work will be conducted under the direct supervision of Government for the present. The scheme is expected to yield a fair return on the capital outlay, besides helping in the development of the *malnad* area and affording valuable industrial training to the people of the State.

Work before the Country.

Before I close, you will perhaps allow me to say a word or two respecting the permanent work of this

Assembly, and its relations to Government in the altered conditions under which we meet to-day. If you go to work on the time-honoured lines, without any further thought than submitting representations to Government, you will soon begin to suffer either from ennui or discontent, whereas the country's interests demand that you should take a sustained interest in your duties and work with hope and confidence for the future.

From our previous sessions, we now know more or less precisely the magnitude and character of the work before the country. After the demands of the daily administration are satisfied, our first aim should be to spread education and enlightenment among the masses, and our next step to increase production both from agriculture and under industries and occupations.

Broadly speaking, the subjects on which the Government and the people can work in close association may be considered to fall under three classes, according as they pertain to local areas, districts or the State as a whole. Subjects of local interest in the taluks will be dealt with by the subordinate officers of the Revenue and other departments of Government under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. Those which affect the district as a whole will be attended to by the Deputy Commissioner, assisted by the district officers.

From the commencement of this official year, the holding of district and taluk conferences has become obligatory. They are usually presided over by the Deputy Commissioner. The local wants are examined and attended to, according to a well-understood procedure, by the joint exertions of the officers of Government and the leading representatives of the locality.

It is only subjects which affect the State as a whole, which relate to policy or principle, which affect large interests or involve heavy expenditure of public money, that have a claim on the attention of this Assembly.

Functions of this Assembly.

It is not enough that you should discuss the needs of the country in this Assembly and form sound decisions or make recommendations. We shall have done nothing to give practical effect to them, unless, on one side, the staff employed by Government is strengthened and, on the other, the members themselves participate in the work of development, either in conjunction with the Central Government or with the officials of the local areas concerned.

There is, in the public mind, a prejudice against increase of Government establishment in any shape or form. The present scale of establishment in the higher grades of the public service was fixed at a time when the work and revenues of the country were about one-half of what they are at present. Additional work requires more staff to cope with it. We may make a few mistakes in choosing recruits; occasionally the remuneration may be unequal; but, if regard be had to the importance of the additional work to the country, the results will far outweigh the expenditure involved.

We have hitherto been able to secure the co-operation of private persons chiefly in village improvement work and in activities connected with economic progress, and I am in a position to bear testimony to the large amount of useful work that is being attempted in the districts in these directions. The attempt is novel but the genuine enthusiasm with which large bodies of people, including not a few of the members of this Assembly, are participating in the work is in the highest degree creditable to the public spirit of the country.

What is now desired is a wider co-operation on the same lines, in order to give practical effect to the decisions and recommendations of this Assembly.

It is the duty of every citizen to give a portion of his money, time or energy for the good of the country, even if his interest went no farther than the taluk, town or village to which he may belong. In all advanced countries, taxation is comparatively heavy and the leaders of the people give their time freely for public work. In times of war, well-to-do persons, in countries like England and Japan, have been obliged to hand over to their Government as much as one-third of their net income in the shape of taxes. No such demand has ever been made upon you. If you want to see a rise in the general level of prosperity around you, you must be prepared to make sacrifices. You must be prepared to seek it through your own exertions or of those of the general public whom you represent.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Dewan of Mysore.

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SECOND SESSION

OF THE

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

APRIL 1917.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

—:o:—

FINANCIAL.

(*Nos. 1 to 15.*)

SUBJECT No. 1.

Borrowing for productive purposes.

Mr. H. Krishnasastri, Krishnarajpete taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Loans should not be obtained for unproductive works but only for productive works after consulting experts.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—The policy of incurring expenditure on productive works out of the surplus revenues and thus starving the present generation for the sake of future generations should not be adopted. Debts incurred for productive works should be made repayable in 50 years or so.

Mr. A. Ramanna.—In incurring loans a reasonable limit should be fixed and the circumstances of the people, the condition of the State, etc., should be considered.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 2.

Appointment of a Retrenchment Committee consisting of official and non-official members.

Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk; H. Krishnasastri, Krishnarajpete taluk; and C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—A finance committee consisting of officials and non-officials to consider measures of retrenchment, etc., may be appointed.

This view was supported by some speakers during the budget discussion. It was said that the non-official members of the committee should be selected out of the Representative Assembly members.

Reply of Government.—Not possible.

SUBJECT No. 3.

Improvement of the present village postal system.

Mr. H. Krishnasastri, Krishnarajpete taluk.

Summary of discussion.—With the growth of education and trade, correspondence has increased and there is considerable need for the extension of postal facilities. *Arrangements may be made (a) for the entertainment of one postman for every 3,000 of population in the malnad taluks and one for every 5,000 in maidan taluks (b) for*

increasing the number of Village Post Offices by ten per cent and (*c*) for delivering letters in villages within 48 hours after their leaving the head office of delivery.

Reply of Government.—The subject is engaging the attention of Government. A committee of Representative Assembly members consisting of Messrs. Venkatesiah, Hema Hanumanthiah, Krishnasastri, Hutchaveeregowda, B. Gundu Rao, Ramaswami Iyengar (Gorur), and Channakesaviah (Chitaldrug), has been appointed to submit a note of recommendation to Government within the 15th September 1917.

SUBJECT No. 4.

Income tax from foreign merchants.

Messrs. Igur Puttegowda, South Mysore Native Planters' Association; D. Nanjegowda, Manjarabad taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Income tax may be levied from foreign traders, such as, Marwadis, Labbes, etc., who make considerable profit in the State but do not contribute anything to the State coffers or to the Municipalities.

Some members said that the tax should not be restricted only to foreigners and that it should be levied on all merchants.

Per contra.—*Messrs. Krishnasastri, Venkatakrishniah* and many others:—The proposal is not likely to be of much benefit to the State.

The Committee of Representative Assembly members formed for the purpose of considering this question submitted a recommendation that the tax need not be levied at present. The subject was very vehemently discussed in the Assembly, some speaking for the levy of the tax and others against it.

Reply of Government.—Votes were ordered to be taken with the result that 54 voted for and 92 against the levy of the tax.

SUBJECT No. 5.

Increasing the rate of interest on charitable endowments for education.

Messrs. M. L. Vardhamanaiya Mysore taluk; G. K. Padmarajaiya, C. Venkataramiah, G. Tirunaraniengar, Channarayapatna taluk, and K. Ramanna, Hole-Narsipur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Interest on charitable endowments for educational purposes should be allowed at 5 per cent permanently, specially in view of the fact that the interest on Savings Bank deposits has been raised to 5 per cent.

Mr. Krishnasastri.—The interest on Savings Bank deposits has been raised to 5 per cent at present. Though it is liable to be changed, interest on endowments for educational purposes may be permanently fixed at 5 per cent.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 6.

Grant of loans to policy-holders under the Mysore State Life Insurance Rules.

Messrs. Anjaneyasetty, Pavagada taluk; Chikka Surappa, Sira taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Loans may be issued on the security of Life Insurance policies to the extent of one-third of the paid-up amount at a small rate of interest and the amount recovered in easy instalments before the policies mature.

Per contra.—*Messrs. Amble Annaiya Pandit, N. Bhima Rao* and others:—No such loans should be allowed as the object of the State Life Insurance is for the benefit of the family members.

Some members suggested that loans might be issued to non-officials to the extent required for the payment of premium.

Reply of Government.—Under Rule 27 of the rules of the Public Insurance Branch, facilities by way of granting loans are intended to be allowed in course of time.

SUBJECT No. 7.

Restricting the use of the expression "Mysore Government Securities" by Companies.

Mr. M. L. Vardhamanaiya, Mysore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—As some companies practise deceit by making use of the expression "Mysore Government Securities," steps may be taken to prevent the use of the expression without Government authority.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 8.

Receipt in the Taluk Treasuries of money to be credited to the Mysore Bank.

Mr. Surappa, Tumkur taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 9.

Special batta to the establishments of the Deputy Commissioners and the Heads of Departments during Dasara and Birthday festivities.

Mr. B. Venkataramaniah, Kolar Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The benefits of Article 632 (*c*) of the Mysore Service Regulations may be extended to the establishments accompanying the Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments and special batta may be allowed to them, in addition to the usual allowance as in the case of the establishment of the General and Revenue Secretariat and other offices, as living at Mysore during the Dasara and Birthday seasons is very costly.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 10.

Increase of mileage to Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. Herur Gunadppa, Kunigal taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 11.

Claims to Savings Bank deposits and Life Insurance bonuses.

Mr. K. Ramanna, Hole-Narsipur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—By right of survivorship a man can collect debts due to a deceased undivided father without obtaining an heirship certificate from a Civil Court. A similar concession may be extended to Government Savings Bank deposits and Life Insurance bonuses. There is great hardship under the present rules. To ensure that money is not paid to a wrong person, the claimant may be asked to produce a certificate from the Amildar regarding his title.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 12.

Nomination applications for Life Insurance bonuses to be signed before Taluk Magistrates.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar, Anekal taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Applications for nominations under the State Life Insurance Scheme have to be signed before official superiors. To save delay and expense to the proposers, orders may be passed permitting them to be signed before Taluk Magistrates.

Reply of Government.—Yes. Will be done.

SUBJECT No. 13.

Disposal of claims of debenture holders.

Messrs. Byre Gowda, Vembraliah, Dodda Rame Gowda, Kolar taluk; M. S. Ramachar, Kolar Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—When a share-holder in the debenture loan raised for the District Board Railway dies, the interest accruing thereon is not immediately paid to the sons of the deceased share-holder but they are asked to produce heirship certificates which involve much cost and trouble. Deputy Commissioners may be empowered to dispose of such cases on a regular enquiry into the legality of the claims and a rule may be framed to enable debenture holders to appoint nominees.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 14.

Modification of Anglo-Vernacular School Savings Association Rules.

Mr. Sitharamiah, Hiriyur taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 15.

Mileage to Government officials during jamabandi.

Mr. C. Ramachandra V. Rao, Chikmagalur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(1) At present, officials accompanying officers on jamabandi duty are not paid mileage or even the actual expenses of journeys. Mileage may be granted to the officials also.

(2) The rate of batta paid to officials and peons is inadequate considering the high prices of food grains. A minimum batta of six annas per day or a minimum mileage of one anna may be fixed for low paid officials and servants.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration.

REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

(Nos. 16 to 41.)

SUBJECT No. 16.

Passing of the Village Improvement Rules into Law.

Messrs. Nadig Raghavendrappa, C. Gurulingappa, M. Halappa and Giriyappa, Honnali taluk.

*(1) Mr. M. Venkatakrishniah.
(2) ,, Amble Anniah Pandit.
(3) ,, M. Venkataramiah.
(4) ,, Chikka Guruva Reddy.
(5) ,, H. V. Rangasami.

Summary of discussion.—The arrangement made in regard to Village Improvement is very useful. But, no systematic work can be done without the present Village Improvement Rules being passed into Law. As this is to the advantage of many people the question of legislation may be taken in hand.

Note.—The subject was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the marginally* noted gentlemen for investigation.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are as follows :—

(1) There is no necessity for legislation at present.

(2) If the Village Panchayets and the Government officers co-operate heartily with each other, the work of the Village Improvement Scheme and other matters connected therewith will undoubtedly be well done.

(3) Rewards should be granted by Government to those villages in which the work is reported by the District Officers to have been satisfactorily done.

Mr. Chikkaguruva Reddy dissented.

The Resolutions were read at the meeting on 25th April 1917 and votes were taken with the result that 65 voted in favour of legislation while 82 voted against it.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 17.

Increased grant for Village Improvement Committees.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The present grant by way of contribution for village improvement is not sufficiently encouraging. Government grant may be raised from one to one and a half times the funds raised locally. In Bombay, Village Sanitary Committees get from Government and Local Funds Rs. 7 for every sum of Rs. 5 raised locally.

Reply of Government.—Will be favourably considered.

SUBJECT No. 18.

Formation of Village Fund.

Mr. Ramanuja Iyengar, Gubbi taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Resources from every possible means may be secured to make up a village fund instead of enforcing labour and the village held responsible for its upkeep and sanitation. Sale proceeds of skins of dead animals, fees levied on cattle grazing in tank beds, sale proceeds of grass on tank bunds, fishery and vacant sites and a small percentage out of the net profits of the Co-operative Society may be set apart for the purpose.

Mr. M. S. Ramachar.—The proposals are not feasible inasmuch as they are opposed to *mamul* in many respects and moreover, Co-operative Societies do not exist in all villages. The Government grant-in-aid may be increased.

Mr. K. Ramanna.—Collections in the Hole-Narsipur Taluk were made at the rate of eight annas, four annas and two annas according to the means of the subscribers at harvest time and the funds are invested in the Government Savings Bank in the name of the Chairman.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 19.

(1) Reduction of the rate of contribution payable by the raiyats for tank restoration; (2) Levy of contribution only for repair of tanks; (3) Repairs to minor tanks.

Messrs. (1) Nadig Lakshmana Rao, Nadig Bhaskara Rao, Sorab taluk; P. Venkappaiya, Shimoga Municipality; C. Vamana Rao, N. Subba Rao, M. Subbanna, Nagar taluk; (2) Channabasappa Gowda, Sorab taluk; (3) Puttappa, Krishnappa, Adavappa, Venkatagiriappa, Sagar taluk; and C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur taluk.

Note.—Withdrawn, as many of these disabilities have been removed by the recent G. O. No. R. 9425-36—L. R. 36-16-17, dated 10th March 1917 on the subject.

SUBJECT No. 20.

Remission of assessment on wet lands.

Messrs. (a) Madar Sab, Gubbi taluk; (b) Byre Gowda, Vembraliah and Dodda Rame Gowda, Kolar taluk; (c) K. Ramanuja Iyengar, Gubbi taluk; (d) Sura Sastri, Chikballapur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The [illegible] *forward and discussed* every year. It is [illegible] *the raiyats to pay the assessment whether they get any crops or not. Half the wet assessment may* therefore be *remitted in the case of wet lands left uncultivated* for *want of water. Early orders* may be passed.

(*b*) In maidan districts, the raiyats scarcely reap a wet crop even once in three or four years and yet are paying *banjar* kandayam with a view to save their ancestral property. *Tari Banjar* remission may be allowed after enquiring into the real condition of the raiyats of the districts so affected.

(*c*) No doubt rates are based on average. But we never had such exceptional seasons as we have been experiencing during the last few years. Even in Bombay, whose Revenue system we have adopted, the rules have been changed.

(*d*) The wet rates are very high and the out-turn is poor.

Reply of Government.—If specific cases are brought to notice they will be investigated. Such investigation has already been ordered in the case of some tanks in the Kolar District. Reduction of achkats is one of the modes of giving relief. The whole subject will receive special consideration of Government during the coming year.

SUBJECT No. 21.

Discontinuance of irrigation cess on wet lands depending on rain and private sources of irrigation.

Mr. Hema Hanumántiah, Tumkur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Irrigation cess is indiscriminately levied on all the lands classed as wet notwithstanding that some of such lands depend for their water-supply upon rain and private wells and not upon Government sources of irrigation. This is really a great hardship. The levy of irrigation cess on wet lands purely depending on rain and private sources of irrigation may be discontinued as in the case of *khushki bagayet* lands.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 22.

Utilization of Irrigation Cess Fund in the taluk in which it is realized.

Mr. Herur Gundappa, Kunigal taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 23.

Preparation of a list of dry cultivable lands under the Krishnaraja Sagara.

Mr. K. Ramanuja Iyengar, Gubbi taluk.

Summary of discussion.—A list of dry plots of cultivable lands measuring about 100 acres each, above the Krishnaraja Sagara channel may be prepared and made available for the formation of large landed estates by enterprising men of limited means for cultivation with the help of pumping installations worked by Electricity.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 24.

Maintenance of a record of rights.

Mr. Nadig Bhaskara Rao, Sorab taluk.

Summary of discussion.—A record of rights may be maintained as in the Bombay Presidency so that the interest, right and title of others in the land may be carefully noted in the accounts. This system will be helpful to receive kandayam from persons in the actual possession and enjoyment of lands and to prevent litigation.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 25.

Increase of potgi to shanbhogs and patels.

Messrs. (1) Kodandaramasetty, Anantalakshminarnappa, Anantarajiah, Tumkur taluk; Hema Hanumantiah, Tumkur Municipality; T. G. Nagappa, Tumkur District Board; Sivananjasetty, Chiknayakanhalli taluk; (2) M. S. Ramachar, B. Venkataramaniah, Kolar Municipality; S. Venkataswami Gowda and L. Ramiah, Malur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The subject was referred to a Sub-Committee whose recommendations are as follows:—

(i) The remuneration of both Patels and Shanbhogs should be increased by 1 per cent all round, *i.e.*, in the first thousand as well as in subsequent thousands.

(ii) The hereditary character of the appointment should be maintained. It should not be made stipendiary.

The Resolutions were read at the meeting on 25th April 1917 and the subject was then discussed. The following is a brief summary of new points raised:—

Mr. K. Ramanuja Iyengar.—The scale of potgi may be so fixed that each Patel might get at least Rs. 8 and each Shanbhog Rs. 10, per month.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—A re-adjustment of *firkas* may be ordered.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurti Rao:—

(i) Maximum and minimum amounts may be fixed.

(ii) Village account forms may be supplied to Shanbhogs by Government.

(iii) Assessment may be struck off on service Inam Lands.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 26.

Modification of the rules *re* recruitment for Amildari service.

Messrs. (1) H. Krishna Sastri, Krishnarajpete taluk; (2) M. Subbiah, Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Summary of discussion.—(1) (*a*) In the recent orders of Government regarding recruitment for the Amildari service, persons belonging to communities insufficiently represented in public service have been shown special concessions which may be done away with and recruitment made on principles of efficiency and merit.

(*b*) The rules framed very recently may be made applicable only to those who enter service hereafter but not to those who are already in service.

(2) The concession shown to backward communities should not be done away with.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 27.

Increased Veterinary aid in rural areas.

Messrs. (1) H. Krishna Rao, Koppa taluk; (2) M. Subbiah, Bangalore City Municipal Council; (3) Karnick Krishnamurti Rao, Magadi taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) There is only one Assistant Veterinary Inspector for the district and it is difficult to secure his services in time of need in distant places. Veterinary Hospitals may be established in all Taluk Headquarters.

(2) Agricultural Inspectors may be entrusted with cattle inoculation work.

(3) Village school masters trained at the Normal School may be entrusted with the same work.

Reply of Government.—Noted. New dispensaries are being opened as funds permit and men become available.

SUBJECT No. 28.

Establishment of a Veterinary College.

Mr. M. Subbiah, Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Summary of discussion.—A Veterinary College may be established in Mysore or Bangalore for the training of Veterinary Inspectors.

Reply of Government.—Not practicable at present.

SUBJECT No. 29.

Levy of cart tax in villages.

Messrs. (1) Lingegowda, Mysore taluk, (2) C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur taluk, H. V. Rangasamy, Hassan taluk, (3) Hutchveeregowda, Gubbi taluk, and Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao, Magadi taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The cart tax levied in villages may be credited to the Village Improvement Fund.

(2) The tax may be levied on all carts irrespective of their being used for agricultural purposes or not, at reduced rates, if necessary.

(3) The tax is vexatious and does not yield adequate revenue. The existing rules should continue.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered in connection with the Local Self-Government Scheme.

SUBJECT No. 30.

Consulting the Village Improvement Committees in the disposal of vacant sites.

Mr. Puttanarasiah, Bangalore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Village Improvement Committees may invariably be consulted in the disposal of vacant sites in their villages.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 31.

Compelling the construction of buildings on vacant sites in villages or acquiring the sites in default.

Messrs. Channa Boregowda, Mandya taluk and M. Subbiah, Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Summary of discussion.—The owners of vacant sites in villages neither erect buildings on them nor dispose of them to those who wish to construct houses. This has resulted in public nuisance by stagnation of water, etc., on such sites to the detriment of the public health. Either the owners of such sites may be compelled to construct houses on them or the sites may be acquired.

Reply of Government.—Seems to be a good proposal but requires legislation.

SUBJECT No. 32.

Removal of restrictions for the conversion of agricultural lands into building sites in towns.

Messrs. (*a*) H. Krishna Murti, Maralu Siddappa, Arsikere taluk; (*b*) Singri Nanjappa, Kottoppappa, Tiptur taluk and H. V. Rangasami, Hassan taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) At present there are restrictions for the conversion of agricultural lands into building sites in towns. These restrictions may be removed with a view to facilitate the building of houses in towns.

(*b*) To promote public health, existing restrictions may be removed and needful facilities afforded for the

construction of convenient dwelling houses in survey numbers adjoining towns.

Reply of Government.—Will receive favourable consideration.

SUBJECT No. 33.

Constitution of Tank Panchayets.

Mr. Ramaswamaiya, Kunigal taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Under the existing rules, the dry land owners as well as the mohatarfa tax payers are qualified for electing members to constitute the Tank Panchayets. As these persons generally differ from the views of the wet and garden land owners, they may be eliminated from the list of voters.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao and others opposed the measure and said that all interests should be represented as all are responsible for the annual maintenance work of tanks.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 34.

Increase of pay to menials in the Revenue Department.

Messrs. (*a*) Karnik Krishna Murthi Rao, Magadi taluk; (*b*) Nage Gowda, Mulbagal taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The pay of Rs. 6 now given to the peons in the Revenue Department may be raised to Rs. 8 or Rs. 9, as in the case of constables in the Police Department.

(*b*) Owing to the increase of work in Taluk Offices, the office staff may be increased in order that satisfactory work may be turned out.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 35.

(1) Literate assistants to Shekdars. (2) Empowering Shekdars to sign notices, etc.

Mr. Basetti Gurappa, Mulbagal Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(1) Owing to the increase of work to Shekdars, a literate assistant may be given to each Shekdar to help him in writing work.

(2) The Shekdars may be empowered to sign notices, etc.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 36.

Rewards for the protection of avenue trees.

Mr. Chik Surappa, Sira taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 37.

Lease of gomal Amrut Mahal Kaval lands for temporary cultivation.

Messrs. (1) Ibrahimkhan, Sira taluk and Anjaneyasetty, Pavagada taluk.

Summary of discussion.—As raiyats are not benefited by the present *Eksal* tenure of the grant of gomal lands for cultivation, the period of temporary occupancy may be extended to three years with a view to profit the raiyat to some extent and also facilitate the growth of grass in the land.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 38.

Publication of lists of Gomal and Government waste lands.

Mr. C. Anantha Jois, Kadur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Most of the villagers do not know the extent of gomal and survey numbers lying waste. Village Officers who know these particulars take advantage of these conditions and even cultivate such lands. Necessary arrangements may be made to publish

lists of such lands in each village so that the raiyats may be in a position to obtain them on darkhasts.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 39.

Enclosing foot-paths by hedges.

Mr. C. Anantha Jois, Kadur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Foot-paths shown in maps are cultivated by holders causing obstruction and inconvenience to the public. To avoid this, owners of lands may be compelled to put up hedges just by the sides of the foot-paths and *takrars* thereof may be brought on *takrar* lists and disposed of during the *Huzur* jamabandy.

Messrs. C. Srinivasa Rao and C. Vasudeva Rao.—This is not possible.

Reply of Government.—Not feasible.

SUBJECT No. 40.

Payment of kandayam both by hissedars and persons in actual enjoyment of the land.

Mr. Giridhara Rao, Harihar sub-taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Kandayam may be accepted both from hissedars and persons in actual enjoyment of the land.

Reply of Government.—Not feasible now. May be considered in connection with the question of the Record of Rights.

SUBJECT No. 41.

Ear-mark of mohatarfa in villages.

Mr. Gurusiddappa, Jagalur taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

VETERINARY.

(*No. 42.*)

SUBJECT No. 42.

Establishment of Veterinary dispensaries.

Messrs. (1) Ibrahimkhan, Sira taluk, (2) Chennappa, Bale Siddalingasetty, Yedatore taluk, Parameswariah, Mandya taluk, (3) A. Ananthiah, Nagar Sabha, Bhaskara Rao, Sorab taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) Veterinary Inspectors are at present appointed one for each district. It is not possible for them to treat the sick cattle in all the taluks and therefore each sub-division may be provided with a Veterinary Inspector.

(2) Government may be pleased to appoint a Veterinary Inspector for each taluk.

(3) The wealth of the raiyat population consists mainly in their cattle. Cattle disease is making much havoc. Many raiyats borrow money for the purchase of their cattle. A veterinary hospital may be established in each of the taluks.

Reply of Government.—*Vide* Subject No. 27.

EXCISE.

(*Nos. 43 to 53.*)

SUBJECT No. 43.

Disposal of lands included in date reserves and lands containing date trees.

Messrs. (1) S. Narasimhaiya, Chiknayakanhalli taluk; (2) Kere Krishnappa, Gudibanda sub-taluk; (3) Gori Rajanna, Babi Reddi and Chinnappa Reddi, Goribidnur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Best lands generally contain date trees and darkhasts therefor are rejected on the ground that the lands are included in the date reserve list. Crores of date trees remain unused in several places while only a few trees in villages where there are toddy shops are used by the Excise Department. Only such of

the lands as are absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the Excise Department may be reserved and the rest removed from the reserve list. In places, where date trees are abundant, the lands applied for, for cultivation may be inspected and if trees are unfit for tapping they may be given over for cultivation.

(2) Lands containing less than 50 trees may be ordered to be disposed of by the Revenue authorities without consulting the Excise Department.

(3) When applications are made for lands containing date trees, the present practice is to fix Rs. 2 per tree as *malki* and to recover the amount from the applicant. This causes great hardship. A lump sum amount may be fixed for all the trees standing thereon.

Mr. H. V. Rangasami.—Discretion may be vested with the Revenue Department and not with the Excise Department.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao.—Excise revenue is a fluctuating item and greater attention ought to be paid to Land Revenue which is of a permanent nature.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration.

SUBJECT NO. 44.

Decline of the people owing to excess of drink.

Mr. Siddappa, Mysore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Government with the intention of reducing drunkenness among the people have increased the tax on toddy-yielding trees. But, drunkenness has not gone down. The number of shops may be reduced leaving one for each hobli.

Mr. Anantiah.—Local option and reduction of shops are means for reducing drunkenness.

Mr. Rangasami.—Local option may be given and prohibition of sale to women and children and reduction in the hours of sale and in the number of shops may be made.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao.—Total abolition is impossible but some restriction may be imposed.

Mr. Ramanna.—Government must adopt some means of preventing the increase of drunkenness.

Mr. H. Krishnasastri.—Government should see that facilities for drink are not provided, that jatra shops are closed and that arrack shops are not opened in small villages.

Reply of Government.—As far as possible effective measures are introduced. The people have to be educated. Any practical scheme may be suggested for consideration.

NOTE.—*A committee of the Representative Assembly members was formed and they were asked to submit a note before the next session.*

SUBJECT No. 45

Local option in locating arrack shops.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Sindhe, Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Summary of discussion.—Arrack shops may be removed from villages in which the villagers are opposed to their existence and local option may be given in all cases.

Reply of Government.—As far as possible local option will be given.

SUBJECT No. 46.

Abolition of the tree-tax and the inclusion of the amount in the shop rent.

Messrs. B. Kesavaiya, Chikmagalur taluk, N. Nanjundaiya, Chikmagalur Municipality

Summary of discussion.—Owing to the present system of tree-tax, a large number of toddy trees are unavoidably destroyed every year by overtapping. So, in the course of some years, all the toddy trees may get exhausted or destroyed. In order to avoid this and secure a steady revenue to the Excise department, the tree-tax system may be discontinued and the income that would be lost thereby realized from shop rent. The proposed system will minimise illicit tapping, over-tapping and adulteration of toddy.

Reply of Government.—There are many difficulties. Not feasible.

SUBJECT No. 47.

Leasing out toddy shops.

Messrs. Krishna Murti, Maralu Siddappa, Dasappa, Arsikere taluk; Nanjegowda, Manjarabad taluk; Nittur Nanjundaiya, Chikmagalur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Toddy shops are being auctioned every year and given to the highest bidders. Heavy bids are offered quite disproportionate to actual realisations. The contractors naturally have recourse to adulteration which is very injurious to health.

Excise contractors are ruined by unhealthy competition in auction sales and loss to Government also occurs in certain cases. So, auction sales may be abolished and the system of leasing out shops by means of tenders to local men at an amount estimated on three year's average of rental may be introduced.

Reply of Government.—Noted. Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 48.

Tapping of bagani trees by *Hiduvalidars.*

Messrs. C. Vasudeva Rao, B. Kesavaiya, Chikmagalur taluk, N. Nanjundaiya, Chikmagalur Municipality and T. Narasinga Rao, North Mysore Native Planters' Association.

Summary of discussion.—As the malnad is getting depopulated mostly for want of healthy food and drink, raiyats may be allowed to draw toddy from bagani trees standing on their *hiduvali* lands free for the use of themselves and their servants.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 49.

Abolition of raiyats' liability for payment of tree tax.

Messrs. Rajanna, Narana Setti and Nanjunda Setti, Maddagiri taluk.

Summary of discussion.—If toddy contractors are allowed to tap date trees on occupied lands they usually pay to the occupants of lands only four annas per tree tapped. The failure of the toddy contractors to pay the tree-tax makes the landholder liable to Government for Rs. 2-8-0 per tree tapped and this is a hardship. The rule may therefore be so amended as to absolve landholders from the responsibility for the arrears of tree-tax due by contractors.

Reply of Government.—Not feasible.

SUBJECT No. 50.

Prosecution for Excise offences.

Mr. Thimmappaiya, Manjarabad taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 51.

Amendment of the Excise Regulation.

Mr. M. S. Ramachar, Kolar Municipality.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 52.

Collection of Excise Revenue.

Mr. Mahomed Yasim Sab, Mulbagal taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 53.

Hiduvalidars to have the benefit of the penalty on date trees.

Mr. Gopaliah, Holalkere taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

FOREST.

(Nos. 54 to 67.)

SUBJECT No. 54.

Formation of State Forests in the malnad.

Messrs. (1) Nadig Bhaskara Rao, Sorab taluk; Channakesaviah, Ramanna, Tirthahalli taluk. (2) Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur taluk; H. V. Rangasami, Hassan taluk; and H. Krishna Rao, Koppa taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The extension of State Forests in the malnad causes great hardship and materially affects the rights of the people. In the malnad, even more than in the maidan, wood and fuel are necessary for the welfare of the raiyats. As all district forests are now vested in the people, their inclusion among State Forests encroaches on the rights of the people. No new State Forests may be formed in the malnad.

(2) In some places, State Forests are too close to inhabited villages. A limit of distance may be laid down.

Reply of Government.—No general orders can be passed. Specific cases of hardship may be brought to the notice of the Conservator of Forests when the needful will be done.

SUBJECT No. 55.

Free grazing in State Forests.

Mr. Gurusiddappa, Jagalur taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 56.

Lands in State Forest for cultivation.

Mr. Alasingrachar, Hassan taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 57.

Extension of period for getting building materials at concession rates in the malnad.

Mr. Nadig histaiya, Narasimharajapur sub-taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 58.

Reduction of seigniorage on firewood.

Messrs. (1) Dasappa, Arsikere taluk, (2) Mir Mohamed Sab, Tarikere taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) For the removal of fuel from the State Forests, the seigniorage at present is 6 annas per cart-load. As fuel is one of the necessaries of life, the seigniorage may be reduced from 6 annas to 2 annas.

(2) Most of the District Forests have been constituted as State Forests to the inconvenience of raiyats who were taking fuel and timber for agricultural implements from District Forests. The license fee for a cart of fuel may be reduced to 2 annas for agriculturists.

Reply of Government.—Specific instances of hardship will be considered by the Conservator of Forests.

SUBJECT No. 59.

Sale of tangadi bark.

Mr. Dodda Subba Reddy, Kolar District Board.

Summary of discussion.—The exclusive right of collecting tangadi bark is sold talukwar and hence the poor local people are unable to bid. In the Madras Presidency, this right is sold hobliwar, once in three years, and this may be adopted here.

Reply of Government.—Hobliwar sales have already been ordered in some places. The result of the experiment will be awaited.

SUBJECT No. 60.

Sale of tangadi bark in private holdings.

Mr. Syed Budan Sab, Hiriyur taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 61.

Grant of license to Jodidars.

Messrs. (1) B. Anantarajappa, Ananta Lakshmi Naranappa, Kodandarama Setti, Tumkur taluk, (2) Venkatappa, Venkataramane Gowda, Siddiah, Kankanhalli taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) Licenses to jodidars allowing them to sell the firewood removed from their villages are issued only by the District Forest Officers. This power may be conceded to the Amildars who are now only empowered to allow the removal of firewood for household consumption.

(2) Amildars may be authorized to issue "*Mafi*" licenses for the removal of Forest produce by Inamdars from their Inam villages.

Reply of Government.—Amildars have these powers under the existing rules.

SUBJECT No. 62.

Retail sale of timber.

Messrs. Venkatasamiah, Veeratappa and Venkatasubbiah, Chamrajnagar taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Forest authorities refuse to sell timber in retail on the ground that the departmental rules do not permit it for one month previous to the date of auction. This causes much inconvenience to the poor people desirous of building houses as auction sales are held almost every month. The rules may be suitably modified.

Reply of Government.—The time is not one month but about a week. This is necessary for sorting and arranging the lots. No change in the existing practice is called for.

SUBJECT No. 63.

Grant of concessions in cases of accidental fire.

Mr. Ramanna, Tirthahalli taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In giving relief to the sufferers from accidental fires, the Amildar's power is restricted to the grant of ten cart-loads of timber. This is quite inadequate in most cases. Amildars may be empowered to sanction the free grant of materials according to the requirements of the sufferers.

Reply of Government.—Existing powers are enough.

SUBJECT No. 64.

Permission to take *honge* and other leaves for manure, free of charge.

Messrs. (*a*) A. Ramanna, Bar Association, Mysore; (*b*) C. Sura Sastry, Chikballapur taluk; (*c*) C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Permission may be given for *honge* and other leaves being removed free for purposes of manure, as the revenue from this source is very small. Water may be supplied free for the cultivation of green manure.

(*b*) Honge leaves may be allowed to be removed from State Forests.

(*c*) Honge trees may be planted on banks of nalas, and leaves removed for manure.

Reply of Government.—(*a*) and (*b*) Not possible. (*c*) A good suggestion. Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 65.

Permit for the removal of Forest Produce.

Mr. Malali Venkataramaiya, Manjarabad taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 66.

Inclusion of arable lands in village forests or plantations.

Mr. M. S. Ramachar, Kolar Municipality.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 67.

Grant of permission to remove *kiribidaru* from district jungles.

Messrs. M. Subba Rao, Heggaddevankote taluk; C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur taluk; Mir Mahomed Sab, Tarikere taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the existing district forests no *hebbidaru* is available for putting up hedges. It is difficult to protect the crops in malnad tracts without proper fences. Permission may be granted to remove *kiribidaru* from the district jungles recently converted into State Forests until the new *hebbidaru* growth becomes fit for purposes of putting up hedges.

Reply of Government.—Will be investigated.

STAMPS.

(*Nos. 68 to 69.*)

SUBJECT No. 68.

Stamp vendors to be licensed to vend stamps up to the value of Rs. 100.

Messrs. B. Kesavaiya, T. B. Malle Gowda, Chikmagalur taluk, C. Channakesavaiya, Chitaldrug taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Stamp vendors may be licensed to vend stamps up to the value of Rs. 100. The public are put to inconvenience under the present procedure. If vendors are permitted, then greater facilities will be created.

Reply of Government.—If the Deputy Commissioner recommends, there is no objection to grant the request.

SUBJECT No. 69.

Duty and penalty on promissory notes.

Mr. Thimmappaiya, Manjarabad taluk.

Summary of discussion.—On account of ignorance, people still write promissory notes on plain paper or on stamp paper of insufficient value. As there is no provision for levying duty and penalty for the validation of such documents, cases of grave hardship occur very frequently. Provision may therefore be made for the levy of duty and penalty on promissory notes as on receipts.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

REGISTRATION.

(No. 70.)

SUBJECT No. 70.

Abolition of copying fee for extra words.

Mr. B. Gundu Rao, Devanhalli taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The levy of additional Registration fee for extra words on documents presented for Registration may be abolished.

Reply of Government.—Not possible.

Revenue Survey and Inam Settlements.

(No. 71.)

SUBJECT No. 71.

Abolition of separate levy of irrigation cess during Resurvey Settlement.

Mr. K. Thammaiya, Hassan District Board.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

(Nos. 72 to 79.)

SUBJECT No. 72.

Moving resolutions in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Shankaranarain Rao, Shimoga taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The privilege of moving resolutions in the Legislative Council may be conferred on the non-official members of the Council. For deriving the full benefits of the power of interpellation and budget discussion already conferred, this power is necessary. Till this privilege is granted there will be no chance of the members taking any useful part in the administration. The privilege has been granted to all the Legislative Councils in British India.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—The Legislative Council is like a committee of the Representative Assembly. If any additional power is to be given it should be to the Representative Assembly and not to the Legislative Council. In British India, the power has been granted to the Legislative Council as there is no institution similar to the Representative Assembly here.

Mr. H. V. Rangasami.—The Legislative Council sits only for four days in the year while the Representative Assembly sits for not less than twelve days. The power can therefore be better exercised by the Representative

Assembly than by the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council does not therefore need it.

Mr. K. Ramanuja Iyengar.—It will be difficult to obtain the view of such a large body as the Representative Assembly. The Legislative Council being a smaller body can discuss subjects better. Further, the best members of the Representative Assembly are generally on the Legislative Council. Therefore, the power should be granted to the Legislative Council.

Mr. M. S. Ramachar.—The Legislative Council is better fitted to get the power as it requires ability, skill and knowledge for its exercise.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 73.

Extension of the term of office of the Legislative Council members.

Messrs. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk and H. Krishnasastri, Krishnarajpete taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The term of the members of the Legislative Council may be extended to three years, so that it may be co-terminous with that of the Representative Assembly members and other bodies. Since the term of the members of the Representative Assembly continues till the Dasara Session of 1918, the term of the members of the Legislative Council may be extended till then. The present rule of two years was fixed on the analogy of the rule then in force in British India. But the period has since been raised to three years there. The period may accordingly be increased here also.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 74.

Amendment of Order XXI, Rule 89 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Messrs. N. Bhima Rao, Chitaldrug Municipality; Sura Sastri, Chikballapur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 75.

Amendment of the Breach of Contract Act.

Mr. M. Abdul Aziz Saheb, Anjuman-e-Islamia, Chikmagalur.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 76.

Amendment of Stamp Regulation.

Messrs. Hutcheerappa and Dhalappa, Anekal taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 77.

Amendment of Section 29 of Mysore Registration Regulation.

Mr. B. Kesaviah, Chikmagalur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 78.

A regulation to prevent cattle lifting.

Messrs. N. Bhima Rao, Halappa, C. Nanjundappa and Raja Rao, Channagiri taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 79.

Prevention of thefts of cardamoms.

Messrs. Thimmappaiya, Nanjegowda, Manjarabad taluk and Putte Gowda, South Mysore Native Planters' Association.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

JUDICIAL.

(*Nos. 80 to 88.*)

SUBJECT No. 80.

Extradition Warrants under the Breach of Contract Act.

Messrs. M. Ramachendra Rao Sindhe, Bangalore City Municipal Council, Chennakesaviah and Ramanna, Tirthahalli taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Warrants issued under the Breach of Contract Act may be made extraditable, as otherwise loss of money is caused to persons engaged in industries, who import labour from outside the State.

Labourers are engaged from outside the Mysore territory on payment of advances. They run away without fully working out their advances. In such cases the Mysore Government cannot issue warrants directly and much hardship is caused.

Mr. Venkatesiah.—Without advances it is impossible to secure labour.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 81.

Separation of judicial and executive functions of Amildars.

Messrs. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga taluk; C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur taluk; K. Ramanuja Iyengar, Gubbi taluk; M. S Ramachar, Kolar Municipality; B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam taluk; G. Girimaji Rao, Kolar taluk; Karnick Krishna Murti Rao, Magadi taluk; N. Bhima Rao, Chitaldurg Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The combination of Executive and Judicial functions often ends in miscarriage of justice. As the Police is not well-paid and its *morale* is not high, it is necessary that Amildars should retain Police powers. The duties of officers are increased largely and the separation will conduce to greater promptness in the despatch of business in other departments also. Magisterial powers are not required for the efficient discharge of duties in other Departments. There will be no loss of prestige. The sooner the reform is effected the better.

Messrs. Basavaiya and S. Venkatesiah.—It is not altogether necessary to divest Amildars of Magisterial functions. Amildars are responsible for Village Improvement work. Police powers may be removed. A committee may be appointed to go into the question.

Messrs. Hema Hanumanthiah, B. Usman Khan and Rama Rao.—It is highly inexpedient to separate the functions. Amildars are responsible for Revenue collections and magisterial powers are necessary for the purpose. There will be loss of prestige. Powers are exercised with discretion and any abuse may be severely dealt with by Government. Amildars know the people intimately and

so they will be in a better position to punish offenders suitably.

Votes were taken. Eighty-eight voted for and forty-three against the proposal.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 82.

Grant of exemption under the Arms Act to respectable persons.

Messrs. Rangarajaiya, Kallegowda and Kalasegowda, Mudgere taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Members of the Representative Assembly have been exempted from the provisions of the Arms Regulation so long as they continue to be members. Similar exemption may be granted to members of the District, Municipal and Taluk Boards. Persons paying a large assessment of revenue and persons of respectability may also be given an exemption.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 83.

Increasing the number of Civil Courts.

Mr. B. Gundu Rao, Devanhalli taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 84.

Sale of cattle attached under Civil Court decrees.

Messrs. Hutcheerappa and Dhalappa, Anekal taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 85.

Preliminary decrees of Civil Courts.

Mr. Gurunanja Wodayer, Devanhalli taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 86.

Minimising expenses of litigation.

Mr. C. Narasimhiah, Heggaddevankote taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 87.

Reduction of the price of Copying paper.

Messrs. Surappa *alias* Suryanarayana Rao, Kodandaramasetty, Anantalakshminaranappa and Anantarajappa, Tumkur taluk, Singri Nanjappa and Kotturappa; Tiptur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 88.

Licenses for *Thalimkhanas.*

Mr. M. Subbaiya, Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

POLICE.

(*Nos. 89 to 90.*)

SUBJECT No. 89.

Improvement of the efficiency and morale of the Police force.

Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk; Katte Chennakesaviah, Siddappa and Shankarappa, Tirthahalli taluk; Vamana Rao, Nagar taluk; R. Gopalaswamy Iyer, Bangalore district.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 90.

Appointment of visitors to police lock-ups.

Mr. K. Shankaranarayna Rao, Shimoga taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

MILITARY.

(*Nos. 91 to 92.*)

SUBJECT No. 91.

Supply of stallion to each district headquarters.

Mr. Siddaramappa, Holalkere taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Arrangements may be made to have a stallion at each district headquarters.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration. The subject is also under investigation by the Agricultural Committee.

SUBJECT No. 92.

Formation of Volunteer Corps for the defence of the country in time of need.

Messrs. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur taluk; Hema Hanumanthiya, Tumkur Municipality; M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore City Municipal Council.

Summary of discussion.—His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to grant the inestimable boon of enlisting as Volunteers to His Majesty's Indian Subjects. A Corps of 8 Companies, one for each district, may be raised, so that our State may show her loyalty by defending the country in time of need.

The *Dewan* remarked that the Volunteer Scheme did not apply to Native States.

The members urged that permission to enlist may be obtained as many were anxious to enlist.

Reply of Government.—The question of addressing the Residency will be considered.

AMRUT MAHAL.

(*No. 93.*)

SUBJECT No. 93.

Grazing in and cultivation of Amrut Mahal kavals.

Messrs. B. Suryanarayana Rao, Hassan Municipality, H. V. Rangaswami, Hassan taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) Amrut Mahal kavals may be made available for purposes of cultivation.

(*b*) Until the suggestion (*a*) is given effect to, the kavals may be given as far as possible to the neighbouring villages for purposes of grazing by public sale.

(*c*) Revenue Officers may be authorised to dispose of grazing rights in Amrut Mahal kavals in conjunction with the Amrut Mahal department officers at taluk headquarters.

(*d*) The Superintendent, Amrut Mahal department, may be requested to publish in the Official Gazette the extent of various kavals with the surrounding villages and the *terige* hak of the said villages.

Messrs. Ramaswami Iyengar, Anantajois and Karnick Krishna Murti Rao.—The auction sale of grazing rights should be held by Revenue officers at taluk headquarters after publication.

Reply of Government.—(*a*) and (*b*). The whole question is under consideration.

(*c*) No objection to the suggestion. It will be ordered.

(*d*) May be brought up before the next meeting.

MEDICAL.

(*Nos. 94 to 101.*)

SUBJECT No. 94.

Establishing itinerant dispensaries.

Rao Saheb Mr. H. Chennaiya, Vokkaligara Sangha, Bangalore.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 95.

Increase of pay to medical graduates.

Messrs. G. Girimaji Rao, Kolar taluk; M. S. Ramachar, Kolar Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Mysore medical graduates may be started at least on Rs. 100 per mensem and those that are already in service may be given that pay.

Scholarships to medical students may be on a more liberal scale and the pay and prospects of Sub-Assistant Surgeons may be improved.

Scholarships for male students may be on the same scale as for female students.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 96.

Sale of quinine.

Mr. Surappa, Bangalore taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 97

Improvements to the Ayurvedic College and an Ayurvedic ward in the Victoria Hospital.

Mr. C. Ramachandra V. Rao, Chikmagalur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(1) Provision may be made in the Ayurvedic College at Mysore (*a*) to introduce minor surgery as a subject of studies, (*b*) to provide an In-patient ward and (*c*) to employ Ayurvedic Physicians who have had opportunities of studying both Eastern and Western systems of medicine to teach in the Ayurvedic College.

(2) An Ayurvedic ward may also be opened in the Bangalore Victoria Hospital. Wards may be opened in

any other Hospital, if it is not possible to do so in the Victoria Hospital.

Reply of Government.—The question of the revision of the course of studies in the Ayurvedic college is under consideration. A separate Ayurvedic ward in the Victoria Hospital is impracticable.

SUBJECT No. 98

License to Medical practitioners.

Mr. M. S. Ramachar, Kolar Municipality.

NOTE.—*Withdrawn.*

SUBJECT No. 99.

Free quarters to Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Messrs. B. Anantarajappa, Anantalakshmi Naranappa, Kodandarama Setti, Tumkur taluk, Herur Gundappa, Kunigal taluk, Hema Hanumanthaya, Tumkur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Quarters at Government cost have been provided for the use of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. In consideration of their onerous duties no rent may be demanded from them as in the Madras Presidency.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon should live near the dispensary.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 100

(1) Opening of more native vaidyasalas and appointing trained vidhyas thereto; (2) Native vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

Messrs. (1) Anantiah, Nagar Sabha, (2) S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga taluk, (3) Venkatasami Gowda and Ramiah, Malur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) Trained native vaidyas may be entertained and more native dispensaries opened in the malnad portions of the State where medical help is not available and a larger amount may be sanctioned for the purchase of drugs to the dispensaries than now.

(2) The number of Vaidyasalas specially in the malnad may be increased in lieu of costly English dispensaries and the status of Hakims and Pandits may be raised and qualified men from Ayurvedic Colleges appointed. Sufficient funds may be given for the purchase and preparation of medicines.

(3) Native dispensaries may be established in places away from the taluk or district headquarters as the villagers find it hard to go to hospitals from distant places for treatment.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered, if possible.

SUBJECT No. 101.

Appointment of a Surgeon for the Police Department

Mr. G. Girimaji Rao, Kolar taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

(Nos. 102 to 105).

SUBJECT No. 102.

Control of Sanitary Inspectors.

Messrs. C. Vaman Rao and Melige Subbanna, Nagar taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposers.

SUBJECT No. 103.

Compulsory vaccination at hoblis, unions, etc.

Mr. Siddaramappa, Holalkere taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Compulsory vaccination may be introduced at hoblis in Union villages and in villages consisting of more than 100 houses.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered, if the local bodies recommend.

SUBJECT No. 104.

Erection of health sheds.

Mr. H. V. Rangaswami, Hassan taluk.

Summary of discussion.—To facilitate evacuation of plague-infected houses, at least 25 permanent and attractive sheds may be put up at all taluk headquarters and Government be requested to sanction liberal grants therefor.

Reply of Government.—Grants will be given as far as possible.

SUBJECT No. 105.

Entrusting the Malnad Improvement work to Amildars.

Mr. K. Thammaiya, Hassan District Board.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

DEVELOPMENT, MORAL AND MATERIAL.

Economic Conference.

(Nos. 106 to 109.)

SUBJECT No. 106.

Abolition of the appointment of District Economic Superintendents.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The posts of District Economic Superintendents may be abolished as the functions of these officers may be assigned to the Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners in their respective divisions and even to the Amildars.

No tangible work was shown by the District Economic Superintendents.

Mr. S. Venkatesaiya.—Superintendents might also be Secretaries to District Committees.

Mr. M. S. Ramachar.—The appointment of District Economic Superintendents should not be abolished.

Reply of Government.—The general opinion is against the proposal.

SUBJECT No. 107.

Election of members to the District Committees.

Mr. G. Ramappa, Srinivasapur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 108.

Batta to members of Taluk Progress Committees.

Messrs. Seenappa, Hoskote taluk; D. S. Krishna Rao, and C. Naraharaiya, Nelamangala taluk, Mr. Nadig Giridhara Rao, Harihar sub-taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

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SUBJECT No. 109.

Grants-in-aid to reading rooms and libraries.

Messrs. M. Venkatakrishniah, A. Anniah Pandit, N. Srikantiah and D. Banumiah, Mysore City Municipal Council.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

EDUCATION.

(Nos. 110 to 147.)

SUBJECT No. 110.

Improvement of the staff in Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Schools.

Messrs. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Bangalore District Board; Sitaramiah, Hiriyur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The quality of teachers in the lower grades is not satisfactory. It is necessary that better staff should be employed. The pay of the teachers should be made attractive and only men with proper qualifications should be appointed.

Reply of Government.—Orders have been passed revising and increasing the scale of pay of the masters of the A.-V. Schools.

SUBJECT No. 111.

Increase of grants to Grant-in-aid schools.

Mr. Narasimha Sastri, Arkalgud taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Increased grants should be given to masters in English Schools and better supervision should be arranged for.

The Inspector-General of Education pointed out that additional Inspecting Officers and Educational supervisors had been appointed and that arragements had been made to ensure prompt disbursement of pay.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 112.

Appointment of a Special Officer in charge of School-building works.

Mr. Mohamed Abbas Khan, Central Mohamedan Association, Bangalore.

Summary of discussion.—The Education department has not been able to give full effect to the orders of the Government sanctioning the construction of buildings for Hindustani and other schools during 1915-16. A Special Officer may be appointed to be in charge of all building works in the Education department so as to give effect to the benevolent intentions of Government.

Reply of Government.—There is an overseer already appointed for the purpose, working under the Inspector-General of Education.

SUBJECT No. 113.

Medical inpection of school children.

Mr. A. Anantiah, Nagar Sabha.

Summary of discussion.—A systematic examination of school children by medical and health officers may be made compulsory. This will enable the students and their parents to cure the defects pointed out.

Mr. S. Venkatesaiya.—The forms now employed are too elaborate, and the collection of information in these forms takes a long time.

Reply of Government.—Under investigation by the Education Committee and the University. Some arrangements have been made in the District Headquarters.

SUBJECT No. 114.

(a) Free education in Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the malnad; (b Instructions in Agriculture and Industry in schools.

Messrs. (a) and (b) H. Krishnappa, Koppa taluk, (b) P. Venkappiah, Shimoga Municipality and S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(a) Boys may be given free education in A.-V. Schools in the malnad, at least up to the Lower Secondary Standard.

(b) Arrangements may be made for imparting instruction in agriculture and industry in schools.

An industrial branch in town schools and an agricultural branch in village schools may by opened in places where compulsory education is introduced.

Mr. Subbaiya.—Teaching Agriculture in rural schools should not be done indiscriminately. Better text-books are needed.

Mr. Vasudeva Rao.—Teaching of Agriculture is not necessary in all schools, and it should be confined to school gardening on a small scale.

The Inspector-General of Education explained the scope and object of the scheme of practical instruction classes.

Reply of Government.—Is being done as far as possible.

SUBJECT No. 115.

More scholarships, etc., for malnad students.

Mr. Nadig Bhistaiya, Narasimharajapura sub-taluk.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 116.

Opening of A-V. Schools for villages with a population of not less than 4,000.

Mr. Sankaranaranappa, Bannur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Grant-in-aid English Schools do not work sastisfactorily as the teachers employed do not stick to their work for any length of time. Hence A.-V. Schools are necessary.

Mr. Krishna Sastri.—Mohamedans are too poor to pay any portion of the cost of Education in English Schools and 100 Hindustani Schools should be converted into Anglo-Hindustani Schools.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 117.

Increasing training schools.

Rao Saheb Mr. H. Chennaiya, Vokkaligara Sangha, Bangalore.

Note.—Not discussed owing to the absence of the proposer.

SUBJECT No. 118.

Encouragement to school masters.

Messrs. (a) (1)—(4) C. Vaman Rao and Melige Subbanna, Nagar taluk; (2) Hampiah, Sidlaghatta Municipality; Ramegowda, Sidlaghatta taluk; (b) Channakesaviah, Ramanna, Tirthahalli, taluk; P. Venkappiah, Shimoga Municipality and S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Owing to the discontent among school masters, school work is not satisfactorily conducted. The following suggestions are therefore submitted for consideration:—

(a) (1) School masters should be confirmed six months after they are appointed.

(2) Pay of school masters should be disbursed regularly every month, even in rural parts.

(3) Promotion of school masters should be made to depend on the percentage of passes.

(4) In giving promotion to the hobli school masters according to the new scale, regard should be had to the length of service and seniority.

(b) (1) The efficiency of the hobli schools will be bettered by introducing a system whereby the pay of the school masters will be in accordance with the number of passes.

(2) The pay of school masters of primary and elementary schools in malnad may be raised to Rs. 15.

(3) Teachers in the Headquarter A.-V. schools hold graded appointments while the teachers of village elementary and girls' schools are paid liberally and given their full increment immediately. It is a great disappointment to A.-V. school teachers, as teachers in other schools by the mere accident of being employed there, reach higher pay sooner and become seniors to their compeers in A.-V. schools. Promotions in these schools may be given in the same manner as in the case of village elementary and girls' schools.

(4) The pay of teachers at district headquarter places is too inadequate, as living in such places is very costly. Therefore, the minimum pay of teachers at district headquarter places may be raised at least to Rs. 15 and that of Head Masters to Rs. 50.

(5) Much discontent prevails among the village and hobli school masters in the Shimoga District in the matter of promotions, etc. There are many who are drawing the same small salary for very long periods though others of similar qualifications, etc., are given promotions. It is better that this matter is thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Krishnamurti Rao.—It is not satisfactory to send teachers from maidan to malnad and efforts should be made to train teachers out of malnad people.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 119.

Training and prospects of grant-in-aid school teachers.

Messrs. (a) B. Anantarajappa, Ananta Lakshminaranappa and Kodandarama Setti, Tumkur taluk; (b) G. Ramaswamiengar, Hassan taluk; (c) Suraynarayana Setti, Arkalgud taluk.

Summary of discussion (a)—Arrangements may be made to train grant-in-aid school masters and such of them as pass the examination may be appointed village elementary school masters as vacancies occur.

(b) Grant-in-aid school masters are generally required to serve for three years before confirmation. The period of service in grant-in-aid schools does not count for service. This is a hardship. This period may be allowed to be counted for service if the school master is appointed to State service, as it is necessary to make service in grant-in-aid schools attractive.

(c) (i) There is at present great difficulty in securing qualified school masters as people prefer joining the revenue department even on a small pay of Rs. 5 or 6.

(ii) Orders may be passed to the effect that one should have served for at least one or two years as a school master before he is eligible for appointment in the revenue department.

Reply of Government.—Arrangements have already been made to train teachers in Normal schools.

SUBJECT No. 120.

Abolition of the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Education.

Mr. Bale Siddalinga Setti, Yedatore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—As a number of Assistant Deputy Inspectors have recently been appointed, the work of the Circle and Deputy Inspectors has materially decreased. The work now assigned to the Deputy Inspector-General of Education may therefore be transferred to the Circle and Deputy Inspectors, and the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Education abolished.

Reply of Government.—Not feasible.

SUBJECT No. 121.

Teaching of English in village elementary schools.

Messrs. (*a*) Anantarajappa, Ananta Lakshminaranappa, Kodandarama Setti, Tumkur taluk, Appiah and Chikkaramareddi, Bagepalli taluk; (*b*) Chikka Guruva Reddi, Bangalore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) With the progress of Western civilization, the taste for the study of English has increased. English may be taught in Village Elementary schools and teachers knowing English may be appointed for schools having more than 100 students on the rolls.

(*b*) Every Village Elementary school in which not less than 20 boys come forward to study English may be provided with an English teacher competent to teach up to the Lower Secondary standard.

Reply of Government.—This cannot be done unless the people pay a contribution of half the cost of maintaining the English classes.

SUBJECT No. 122.

Changing educational text-books at longer intervals.

Messrs. Narayanaswami Chetty, Chikballapur taluk; Venkataramaniah, Kolar Municipality; Giridhara Rao, Harihar Sub-taluk; V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk; G. Venkataramana Setti, T.-Narsipur taluk; Upadhya Srinivasiengar, Nagamangala taluk, H. Krishna Sastri, Krishnarajpete taluk; Venkatappa, Venkataramane Gowda, Siddaiya, Kankanhalli taluk; Ramachandra Rao Scindhe, G. Siddaveerappa, Bangalore City Municipality; B. Anantarajappa, Anantalakshminaranappa, Surappa and Kodanda Rama Setti, Tumkur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 123.

Stock of text-books in the Government Book Depot and in schools.

Messrs. Venkatappa, Venkataramane Gowda, Siddaiya, Kankanhalli taluk; B. Kesaviah and T. B. Malle Gowda, Chikmagalur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 124.

Selection of members for the Text-Book Committee.

Messrs. A. Anantiah, Nagar Sabha; H. Krishna Sastri, Krishnarajpete taluk; V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk; G. Venkataramanasetti, T.-Narsipur taluk; Upadhya Srinivasiengar, Nagamangala taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 125.

Hostels for High Schools and Mechanical Engineering Schools and exemption of students from room rent and water-tax.

Messrs. R. Gopalaswamy Iyer, Bangalore Dirtrict Board; Rao Saheb H. Channayya, Vakkaligara Sangha, Bangalore; B. Anantharajappa, Ananta Lakshmi Narayappa, Surappa and Kodandaram Setti, Tumkur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 126.

Half-yearly University Examinations.

Messrs. H. Krishna Murti, and Maralu Siddappa, Arsikere taluk; Singri Nanjappa and Kotturappa, Tiptur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 127.

Permitting boys to study only Kannada in A.-V. Schools.

Messrs. Bade Sab, Jagalur taluk H. Channabasvaiya, Harihar Municipality.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 128.

Special vacation for malnad schools.

Messrs. C. Vaman Rao and Meligo Subbanna, Nagar taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 129.

Announcing the results of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination a fortnight before the opening of the Fourth Form.

Mr. Naraharaiya, Nelamangala taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 130.

Free supply of books and furniture to aided schools.

Mr. Chikkaguruva Reddi, Bangalore taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 131.

Publication of books on civics in Kannada.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Bangalore District Board.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 132.

Increase of scholarships in the Upper Secondary class.

Mr. Mohamed Abbas Khan, Central Mohamedan Association, Bangalore.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 133.

Indian History to be a subject by itself for the School Final Examination.

Messrs. Padmanna, Chendrasekhariah, K. Venkatasamiah, Nanjangud taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 134.

Recruitment of Professors for the Mysore University.

Mr. M. S. Ramachar, Kolar Municipality.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 135.

Admission of non-Brahmin students to the Mechanical Engineering School.

Mr. M. Abdul Aziz Sahib, Anjuman-e-Islamia, Chikmagalur.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 136.

Book-keeping to be an optional subject.

Mr. H. Channabasavaiya, Harihar Municipality.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 137.

Mysore Technical Examinations.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Bangalore District Board.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 138.

Bringing compulsory education into force in taluk and hobli headquarters.

Mr. Sivananjasetty, Chiknayakanhalli taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Rules relating to the compulsory education may be brought into force in all the taluk and hobli headquarters and also in all villages having a population of over 1,000 people.

Reply of Government.—The question is under the consideration of Government.

SUBJECT No. 139.

Changes in the curricula.

Messrs. P. Venkappaiya, Shimoga Municipality, S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 140.

Admitting students without admission fee in changing schools.

Mr. Krishnamurtiachar, Mulbagal taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 141.

Teachers for infant class.

Mr. T. G. Nagappa, Tumkur District Board.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 142.

Providing benches for the Infant classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Messrs. Venkatappa, Venkataramane Gowda, Siddaiya, Kankanhalli taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 143.

Appointment of a clerk for the district headquarter A.-V schools.

Mr. P. Venkappaiya, Shimoga Municipality.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 144.

Inspection of Local Fund and Grant-in-aid schools by Kannada teachers.

Mr. Sitaramiah, Hiriyur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 145.

Permitting candidates who fail in the Intermediate Arts Examination to join the first year's course of the B.A. Degree Examination.

Mr. Bale Siddalinga Setti, Yedatore taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 146.

Decentralization in the Education Department.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The department is over-centralized. In the interest of efficiency and speedy disposal of papers, it is necessary to relieve the Inspector-General of some of his minor powers and functions and invest the Circle Inspector with the same.

Reply of Government.—The question is under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 147.

Compulsory attendance in gymnasium and sports classes.

Mr. M. Subbaiya, Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

(*Nos. 148 to 151.*)

SUBJECT No. 148.

Appointment of Industrial Experts.

Mr. A. Ramanna, Bar Association, Mysore.

Summary of discussion.—Experts may be appointed to study the possiblity of starting new industries in the State including home industries and submit definite proposals as regards the machinery, the place of business, the

capital required and any help that may be required from Government.

Reply of Government.—Government are doing all that is necessary in the matter.

SUBJECT No. 149.

Deputation to foreign countries.

Mr. K. Ramanuja Iyengar, Gubbi taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Mysore students trained in the Commercial College of Bombay may be deputed to foreign countries to select suitable markets for effecting a ready sale of the manufactured articles of our country with a view to prevent the large exports of our raw products and create scope for additional industries in the State.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 150.

Expert to visit places where improved machinery are established.

Messrs. Raghavendrappa, Halappa, Gurulingappa and Giriappa, Honnali taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 151.

Extraction of oil, etc., from cardamoms.

Mr. Malali Venkataramaiya, Manjarabad taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

AGRICULTURE.

(Nos. 152 to 158).

SUBJECT No. 152.

Agricultural Settlement for released prisoners.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Bangalore District Board.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 153.

Demonstration of Agricultural Improvements.

Messrs. Anjaneya Setti, Pavagada taluk; Sivaramayya, Tumkur District Board; T. Narasinga Rao, North Mysore Native Planters' Association.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 154.

Opening of seed and implement depots in hobli or taluk headquarters.

Mr. Sivaramaiya, Tumkur District Board.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 155.

Insurance of cattle.

Rao Saheb Mr. H. Chennayya, Vokkaligara Sangha, Bangalore.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 156.

Supply of weed removing machine.

Mr. Nadig Giridhara Rao, Harihar sub-taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 157.

Reduction in the quantity of sugar-cane seeds to be returned to the experimental farm.

Mr. D. Srikanta Rao, Devanhalli taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 158.

Training of Agricultural Inspectors in Horticulture.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Bangalore District Board.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(Nos. 159 to 163).

SUBJECT No. 159.

(*a*) Suits by Co-operative Societies. (*b*) Insurance of securities for Co-operative Societies.

Messrs. Raghavendrappa and Giriappa, Honnali taluk; Rangarajiah, Kalle Gowda and Kalase Gowda, Mudgere taluk, C. Nanjundappa, Channagiri taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 160.

Concessions to District Banks.

Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 161.

Concessions for the Provincial Co-operative Bank.

Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnaiah, Mysore City Municipal Council; Shankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga taluk; S. Venkatesaiya, Hassan District Agricultural and Industrial Association.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 162.

Jurisdiction of Provincial and Central Co-operative Banks.

Mr. S. Venkatesaiya, Hassan District Agricultural and Industrial Association.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 163.

(1) A Special Officer for popularizing co-operation in the malnad. (2) Government grant for the encouragement of co-operation in the malnad.

Mr. S. Venkatesaiya, Hassan District Agricultural and Industrial Association.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

TECHNICAL.

Public Works Department.

(Nos. 164 to 173.)

SUBJECT No. 164.

Entrusting the distribution of channel water for irrigation and the trial of channel offences to P. W. D. Sub-Division Officers.

Mr. G. Tirunarnaiengar, Channarayapatna taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The distribution of channel water for irrigation purposes and the trial of channel offences are entrusted to the Amildars who can hardly attend to this work satisfactorily amidst their multifarious duties. These duties may be entrusted to P. W. D. Sub-Division Officers with the village patels to assist them.

Reply of Government.—The resolution of the Committee on the subject will be duly considered in consultation with Local authorities.

SUBJECT No. 165.

Increase of pay to lower Subordinates of the Public Works Department.

Mr. D. S. Krishna Rao, Nelamangala taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 166.

Appointment of the Committee for enquiry into sources of water-supply and assessing water rate.

Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk; Sankaranaranappa, Bannur Municipality; Gundu Ramiah, Malvalli Municipality; M. D. Narasimha Iyengar, Sri Yadugiri Sadananda Vardhini Sabha, Melkote.

Summary of discussion.—*(a)* With a view to ascertain the economic condition of the agriculturists in different parts of the State and also to obtain a correct data for enhancing the assessment at the Resurvey and Settlement or for imposing additional taxation in the shape of "water rate" on lands already assessed as wet, Government may be pleased to appoint for each district a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to enquire and report on the following points :—

(1) Average gross yield on wet lands per acre below tanks and river-fed channels;

(2) Facilities for procuring labour;

(3) The cost of cultivation and labour;

(4) The net profit to the landholder and his raiyat;

(5) Facilities for procuring manure; and

(6) Such other points as are necessary in connection with the same.

(b) Pending such investigation, or at least till Resurvey and Settlement, Government may be pleased to keep in abeyance, for reconsideration, their Order No. 148-951 P.W., dated 23rd January 1917, which has directed the levy of contribution and also of water rate on wet lands if they are cultivated with sugar-cane crop.

Reply of Government.—The subject will be referred to a select Committee for report.

SUBJECT No. 167.

Increase of P. W. D. rates.

Messrs. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga taluk; H. Krishna Sastri, Krishnarajpete taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 168.

Supply of water during hot weather.

Messrs. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk; A. Ramanna, Bar Association, Mysore; Venkatasubbiah, Krishnarajpete taluk; H. Krishnasastri, Krishnarajpete taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 169.

Annual repairs of branch channels by Government.

Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 170.

Horse allowance to *Nala Manegars*.

Mr. G. Ramaswamiengar, Hassan taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 171.

Appointment of a committee for considering the question of water metres in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murti Rao, Magadi taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 172.

Proper maintenance of tank bunds over which traffic is allowed.

Messrs. Mohamed Hussain, Narasimhachar and Anantakeshavachar, Belur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 173.

Reduction of allowances to P. W. D. officers.

Mr. Bale Siddalinga Setti, Yedatore taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

RAILWAYS.

(Nos. 174 to 180.)

SUBJECT No. 174.

Inconvenience of 3rd class passengers in railway carriages.

Mr. C. Madar Sab, Gubbi taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 175.

Construction of the Bangalore-Hosur Railway line.

Messrs. Hutcheerappa and Dhalappa, Anekal taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 176.

Railway line from Bangalore to Madanapalli.

Messrs. B. Gundu Rao, Gurunanja Wodeyar and D. Srikanta Rao, Devanhalli taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 177.

Publication of information *re*: West Coast Railway.

Messrs. S. Venkateshaiya, Hassan District Agricultural and Industrial Association.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 178.

Providing the waiting rooms with decent flooring.

Mr. C. Madar Sab, Gubbi taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 179.

Intermediate class carriages in all the Railway Services of the State.

Messrs. Venkatappa, Venkataramane Gowda, and Siddaiya, Kankanhalli taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 180.

Necessity for putting up wire-fence on either side of Railway lines.

Messrs. Chikka Guruva Reddy, Bangalore taluk; K. Ramanna and K. Mallaiya, Kadur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

ELECTRICAL.

(*No. 181.*)

SUBJECT No. 181.

Exemption of Temples Chattrams and Mosques from charges on account of electric power supplied to them.

Mr. D. Banumiah, Mysore City Municipal Council.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

GEOLOGY AND MINING.

(*No. 182.*)

SUBJECT No. 182.

Recovery of Royalty on gold in bullion.

Messrs. M. D. Narasimha Iyengar, Sri Yedugiri Sadananda Vardhini Sabha, Melkote and H. Krishna Sastri, Krishnarajpete taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(Nos. 183 to 196.)

SUBJECT No. 183.

Government grants to Regulation Municipalities and District Boards.

Messrs. B. Usman Khan, Bangalore City Municipality; G. Girimji Rao, Kolar taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 184.

A Regulation for non-regulation Municipalities.

Mr. Shamachar, Hosdurga taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 185.

Abolition of octroi on cocoanuts.

Mr. K. Thammaiya, Hassan District Board.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 186.

Levy of railway cess.

Messrs. A. Ramanujiengar, Kunigal taluk; Rama Rao, Kolar District Board; Venkatasami Gowda and Ramaiah, Malur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 187.

Election of Municipal Councillors.

Messrs. M. Subba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; Ramachandra Rao Scindhe and G. Siddaveerappa, Bangalore City Municipality.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 188.

Non-levy of octroi duty on piece-goods a second time.

Messrs. Kanchi Seethappa and Tati Reddi, Chintamani taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 189.

Appointment of non-official Vice-Presidents for the District Boards.

Mr. R. Gopalasami Iyer, Bangalore District Board.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 190.

Consulting the Local Bodies before posting Officers thereto.

Mr. M. Basavaiya, Lingayat Education Fund Association, Bangalore.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 191.

Discontinuance of shop-tax during fairs and jatras.

Messrs. Sangana Basappa, Chennaveerappa, Shikarpur taluk; and Honna Setti Chennappa, Shikarpur Municipality.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 192.

Travelling allowance to Taluk Board Members.

Mr. G. Ramaswamiengar, Hassan taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 193.

Housing the poor.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Bangalore District Board.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 194.

Ear-mark of Mohatarfa in Unions.

Mr. Gurusiddappa, Jagalur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 195.

Refund of Municipal and District Fund Deposits.

Mr. Margi Hanumanthappa, Anekal Municipality.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 196.

Establishment of bathing places.

Rao Saheb Mr. Chennaiya, Vokkaligara Sangha, Bangalore.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Muzrai.

(*Nos. 197 to 208.*)

SUBJECT No. 197.

Investment of Muzrai funds in Savings Banks and Co-operative Societies.

Messrs. Gurusiddappa, Jagalur taluk; Giridhara Rao, Harihar sub-taluk; Adavappa, Puttappa, Krishnappa and Venkatagiriappa, Sagar taluk; Raghavendrappa and Giriappa, Honnali taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 198.

His Highness the Maharaja's Chattram in the Benares City.

Mr. Narayana Setti, Davangere taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 199.

Investments for charitable purposes.

Messrs. H. Nanjundayya, Bangalore Law Association; C. R. Nanjundayya and A. Gundappa, Channapatna taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 200.

Appointment of a Trustee for the management of properties endowed for charitable purposes.

Mr. C. Narasimhaiya, Heggaddevankote taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 201.

Deputy Commissioners to be authorised to pay bills for muzrai works.

Mr. B. Kesavaiya, Chikmagalur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 202.

Establishment of a Central Muzrai Board.

Messrs. Singri Nanjappa and Kotturappa, Tiptur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 203.

Opening of orphanages.

Messrs. Ramaswami Sastri, Yedatore taluk; Vaman Rao and Melige Subbanna, Nagar taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 204.

Increase of pay of *archaks*.

Mr. N. Bhima Rao, Chitaldrug Municipality.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 205.

Abolition of the appointment of Muzrai Superintendent.

Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 206.

Religious lectures in Muzrai institutions.

Mr. T. M. Siddappa, Mysore taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 207.

Orphanages at Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga.

Mr. K. Ramanuja Iyengar, Gubbi taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 208.

Feeding the poor students in Annachatrams.

Messrs. G. K. Padmarajaiya, C. Venkataramaiya, and G. Tirunarnaiengar, Channarayapatna taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(*Nos. 209 to 233.*)

SUBJECT No. 209.

Abolition of the Mysore Civil Service Examination.

Messrs. C. Vaman Rao and Melige Subbanna, Nagar taluk; K. Ramanuja Iyengar, Gubbi taluk; B. Anantarajappa, Ananta Lakshminaranappa, Surappa and Kodandaram Setti, Tumkur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 210.

Training of Probationary Assistant Commissioners in civil work.

Mr. B. Venkataramaniah, Kolar Municipality.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 211.

The property qualification of Representative Assembly Members.

Messrs. Katte Chennakesaviah, Siddappa and Shankarappa, Tirthahalli taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 212.

Election of members from the Municipal Boards.

Mr. M. S. Ramachar, Kolar Municipality.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 213.

Privileges to the Representative Assembly.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 214.

Impressment of carts.

Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk; Doddavenkataramanaiya, Tarikere Municipality; Patel Sivappa, Tarikere taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 215.

Pay and prospects of officials in service.

Messrs. Ramaswami Iyengar, Hassan taluk; H. Krishna Murti, Arsikere taluk; Alasingarachar, Hassan taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 216.

Definition of backward class.

Mr. Shankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 217.

Appointment of a Committee to enquire into the necessity for the creation of several departments.

Mr. G. Girimaji Rao, Kolar taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 218.

Local Service Examinations.

Mr. Puttanarasayya, Bangalore taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 219.

Introduction of Higher and Lower Standards for the Registration Examination.

Mr. H. Krishnasastri, Krishnarajpete taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 220.

Licensing petition writers.

Messrs. S. Suryanarayana Setti and P. Suryanarayana Setti, Arkalgud taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 221.

Publication of the Dasara Representative Assembly Subjects selected by the Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. G. Ramaswamiengar, Hassan taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 222.

Diposal of Representative Assembly Subjects.

Messrs. Vaman Rao and Melige Subbanna, Nagar taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 223.

Increase of revenue.

Mr. G. Girimaji Rao, Kolar taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 224.

Appointment of a non-official member to the State Council.

Messrs. C. Narasimhiah, Heggaddevankote taluk; B. Suryanarayana Rao and H. V. Rangaswami, Hassan taluk, C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 225.

Appointment of probationers for recruitment to Gazetted and upper subordinate ranks of the Public Service.

Mr. Chennappa, Yedafore taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 226.

Exemption from Clerkship Examination of those already in service.

Mr. Gopala Reddi, Chikballapur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 227.

Increased number of subjects for the Second Session of the Representative Assembly.

Mr. Ramiah, Malur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 228.

Supply of copies of Rules and Regulations to Reading Rooms at half price.

Mr. Sitharamiah, Hiriyur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 229.

Free supply of *Mysore Gazette* to Reading Rooms.

Mr. Sitaramiah, Hiriyur taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 230.

Friday to be a partial holiday for Mohamedan officials.

Messrs. Syed Budan Sab, Hiriyur taluk; M. Safder Mohadeen Sahib, Muslim Association, Tarikere.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 231.

Publication in Kannada of all Government Orders and Proceedings of the Legislative Council.

Messrs. K. M. Krishnappa, Hole-Narsipur taluk, and H. Krishnasastri, Krishnarajpete taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 232.

Rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

Mr. Sivappa, Tarikere taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

SUBJECT No. 233.

Wearing the emblem of Gandabherunda upon dress.

Mr. B. V. Narayana Rao, Hosdurga taluk.

Note.—Not taken up for discussion.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY—SECOND SESSION.

23rd April 1917.

SUBJECTS ON WHICH THE OPINION OF THE ASSEMBLY IS INVITED.

1. Levy of Income-tax.
2. Inam Villages.
3. Proper utilization of Supari Cess.
4. Legislation to enforce weekly labour, etc., under the Village Improvement Scheme.
5. Increase of remuneration to Patels and Shanbhogs.
6. Revision of Mohatarfa.
7. Improvement of tanks and channels.
8. Control of Primary, Secondary and Lower Technical Education.
9. Adult Education.
10. Measures necessary for a correct census of production, increasing production and reducing indebtedness.
11. Separation of Judicial and Executive functions of Amildars.
12. Jurisdiction of Provincial and Central Co-operative Banks.

N.B.—Printed notes are put up for Nos. 1 to 10.

MAIN SUBJECTS TO BE DEALT WITH BY COMMITTEES WHO SHOULD SUBMIT RESOLUTIONS BEFORE 12 NOON ON THE 25TH APRIL 1917.

Subject.	Names of Committee Members.
I. INCOME-TAX	1. Mr. Shankaranarayana Rao (*Convener*). 2. ,, Krishna Sastri. 3. ,, Vardhamanaiya. 4. ,, Venkatesaiya. 5. ,, B. K. Garudachar.
II. INAMDARS AND TENANTS	1. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao (*Convener*). 2. ,, Karnik Krishna Murti Rao. 3. ,, Linge Gowda (Mysore Taluk). 4. ,, Venkataramane Gowda. 5. ,, Singri Nanjappa.
III. UTILISATION OF SUPARI CESS.	1. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao (*Convener*). 2. ,, Hosakoppa Krishna Rao. 3. ,, S. R. Balakrishna Rao. 4. ,, Siddappa Gowda. 5. ,, Shroff Shama Rao.
IV. LEGISLATION FOR COMPULSORY LABOUR (VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME).	1. Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya (*Convener*). 2. ,, Amble Anniah Pandit. 3. ,, M. Venkataramaiya (Manjarabad Taluk). 4. ,, Chikkaguruva Reddi (Bangalore Taluk). 5. ,, H. V. Rangasami.
V. REMUNERATION TO PATELS AND SHANBHOGS.	1. Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao (*Convener*). 2. ,, Gundu Rao. 3. ,, Hema Hanumanthaiya. 4. ,, K. M. Krishnappa. 5. ,, Bhaskara Rao.
VI. IMPROVEMENT OF TANKS AND CHANNELS.	1. Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao (*Convener*). 2. ,, Veene Rangaswami Iyengar. 3. ,, Kadaba Ramanuja Iyengar. 4. ,, Amble Anniah Pandit. 5. ,, Venkatsami Gowda.
VII. CONTROL OF SECONDARY AND LOWER TECHNICAL EDUCATION.	1. Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya (*Convener*). 2. ,, B. K. Garudachar. 3. ,, Venkatasamaiya (Nanjangud). 4. ,, Shankaranarayana Rao. 5. ,, Amble Ananthiah (Pleader).
VIII. ADULT EDUCATION.	1. Mr. Basavaiya (*Convener*). 2. ,, Abbas Khan. 3. ,, Ramachar. 4. ,, Ramachandra Rao Scindhe. 5. ,, R. Gopalswami Iyer.
IX. SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.	1. Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao (*Convener*). 2. ,, B. Narasinga Rao. 3. ,, H. Krishna Sastri. 4. ,, Singri Nanjappa. 5. ,, C. Srinivasa Rao.

NOTES ON SUBJECTS ON WHICH THE OPINION OF THE ASSEMBLY IS INVITED.

SUBJECT No. 1.

Levy of Income-Tax.

In most countries there is income-tax because it is considered that the rich should pay according to their means for the benefits and protection which they enjoy under Government. In Mysore, it is felt that rich merchants, Government servants, manufacturers, etc., do not pay sufficiently towards the cost of Government and the burden of taxation is not evenly distributed on all classes.

2. The Representative Assembly has discussed the question during three sessions and approved the levy of an income-tax by a majority in the year 1914. It behoves the members to consider the subject again very carefully and place their views before Government.

3. If an income-tax is to be levied, the rates to be adopted should also be settled. Perhaps, we may adopt lower rates than the British Indian rates and our exemption limit may be higher. Our rules may be :—

(*a*) Income up to Rs. 1,200 per annum to be exempt.

(*b*) Income from Rs. 1,201 to Rs. 6,000 per annum to pay ¼ anna in the rupee.

(*c*) Income above Rs. 6,000 per annum to pay ½ anna in the rupee.

(*d*) All companies working within the State to be liable to tax to the extent of profits earned in the State irrespective of the location of their head offices.

SUBJECT No. 2.

Inam Villages.

Questions connected with—

(*a*) Rights and responsibilities of holders of Inam villages and their tenants and (*b*) compulsory introduction of Survey and Settlement in Inam villages.

In the Representative Assembly of 1914, the question of compulsory introduction of Survey and Settlement into Inam villages was raised. Government then declared their intention to appoint a Committee representing all interests to investigate the question. In their order dated 14th May 1915, they appointed such a Committee and referred to them seven specific points for consideration. These points together with the resolution of the Committee in respect of each of them are enumerated below.

Points.	*Resolution*
I. Should the introduction of Survey and Settlement into Inam villages be made compulsory, and if so, subject to what condition?	May be made compulsory upon the consent of the owners of not less than one-half of the aggregate interest in the village, provided that the rates determined by the Survey Department shall in no case be less than the original survey valuation of the village. Kadim tenants as well as such others as have held possession paying fixed rent in cash or in kind for not less than 12 years immediately preceding the date of the Government Order sanctioning the introduction of Survey and Settlement and also those who have derived their title in some legal manner from the Inamdar may be entered as occupants.

Points.	*Resolution.*
II. In what respects may Section 236 of the Land Revenue Code be amended and provisions of Chapter 7 defining the rights and responsibities of the inamdars and their tenants amplified?	No change necessary.
III. Should Rule 99 (*e*) of the Land Revenue Rules regarding the recovery of arrears of quit-rent due on inam villages be amended and, if so, in what respects?	No amendment required.
IV. How should the responsibility of an inamdar and the raiyats of an inam village in regard to the restoration and maintenance of irrigation works, situated wholly within the inam village be fixed?	Government Order No. 9033-42—L. R. 400-07-2, dated 11th June 1908, quite sufficient.
V. Who should be held responsible for contribution and water-rate payable to Government on lands newly converted into wet in an inam village from a Government source of irrigation?	Existing order making superior holders responsible requires no change.
VI. What should be the terms on which inam villages may be taken under Government management?	The existing law is all right so far as it goes but an addition may be made to the effect that when inam villages are taken under Government management a small percentage of the collection shall be devoted to the improvement of sanitation of the village and on the maintenance of the inamdar when possible.
VII. Should the inamdars be required to maintain any other accounts in addition to those mentioned in Rule VI of the Land Revenue Rules?	In addition to the accounts 14 and 15, Inamdars may be required to maintain *Khaneshumari* and *Pahani*. Inamdars who have not furnished these accounts shall not be entitled to any assistance under Section 97, Land Revenue Code or to be invested with any of the special powers under Section 99 of the same code and shall not on this ground be absolved of the liability imposed on them in para 3, Section 16, Land Revenue Code.

2. The subject was discussed again at the Assembly of 1916 (*vide* Subjects Nos. 52 and 53), but no decision was arrived at.

3. The enlarged Committee, representing more largely the tenants' interests, appointed since then, reported that no more unanimity than was arrived at by the previous Committee, was possible.

4. With regard to point No. 1 referred to the Committee, and the Resolution thereon, it may be observed that Regulation II of 1916 has since been passed under which Survey and Settlement may be compulsorily introduced when holders of an inam village owning not less than three-fourths of the shares in the village apply for it.

5. Government have ordered on the 24th February 1917 that the subject may be discussed at the District Conferences. This could not be done in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug where the Conferences had been already held.

SUBJECT No. 3.

Proper Utilization of Supari Cess.

The Supari Cess is being levied in accordance with Government Order No. Fl. 6878-88, dated the 14th March 1907.

2. The object of the cess, as stated in the said order, is "to provide a fund for the scientific investigation of supari garden problems, such as those connected with supari cultivation, diseases to which supari is liable and the like."

3. The cess is levied in the maidan as well as in the malnad, at the rate of one anna per rupee of assessment on supari garden lands and yields an annual

revenue of about Rs. 28,000 roughly. The expenditure is about 10,000. The amount at the credit of the Cess Fund on 1st July 1915 was Rs. 1,51,003.

4. The various proposals made for utilizing the Cess Fund are as follow :—

(*a*) One-third of the surplus may be left untouched to form a reserve, the remaining two-thirds being utilized for the following purposes :—

(1) Investigating the diseases to which the areca palm is liable.
(2) Improving the supply of labour in the malnad.
(3) Granting loans to new settlers for supari cultivation.
(4) Developing subsidiary industries.
(5) Equipment of a laboratory for investigating the malnad diseases and remedies therefor and opening one or two itinerant dispensaries.
(6) Developing agricultural and technical education in the malnad.
(7) Improvement of water-supply in the malnad.
(8) Publication of bulletins, etc.
(9) Collection of statistics, etc., for improving the supari trade.

(*b*) The cess may be appropriated for starting and working agricultural experimental farms.

(*c*) It may be used for the general improvement of the malnad.

(*d*) The several problems connected with supari cultivation such as improved harvesting, preparation for market, investigation of the diseases of the areca palm, other than *koleróga*, still await investigation for which the surplus may be required. It should not therefore be diverted to any other purpose.

(*e*) The proceeds of the cess should be devoted every year primarily for the purposes laid down in the Government Order of the 14th March 1907.

The unutilized balance of every year may be spent next year for general improvement of the localities in which the cess is levied. In settling the works on which such balances might be spent, priority should be given to works of agricultural improvement.

A Committee consisting of five supari cess payers elected in each district under a set of simple rules to be framed, may select the works under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner concerned subject to the approval of Government.

SUBJECT No. 4.

Legislation to enforce Weekly Labour, etc., under the Village Improvement Scheme.

The idea of legislation for enforcing compulsory labour for communal purposes is not foreign to Mysore. The Tank Maintenance Rules of 1873 (re-affirmed by the Government Order of December 1904 and by the Tank Panchayet Regulation of 1911) provide for compulsory labour for the upkeep of the village tank and the Village Police Rules of 1872 also provide for compulsory labour for the maintenance of the village fence and village gate. The provision for compulsory village night watch may also be regarded as an extension of the same principle.

2. This question was brought up before the Dasara Representative Assembly in two years, 1915 and 1916. In 1915, votes of the Representative Assembly members were taken and there was a majority in favour of legislation on the subject; but in 1916 on votes being taken there was a majority opposed to legislation on the subject as the enclosed extracts* from the Dasara Representative Assembly proceedings books will show.

3. The points on which decision is required at present are—

(*a*) Whether legislation to enforce compulsory labour for works undertaken by the Village Improvement Committees is desirable?

(*b*) If the above point is decided in the affirmative, when and on what lines the legislation should be undertaken?

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*(Not printed.)

SUBJECT No. 5.

Increase of Remuneration to Patels and Shanbhogs.

There has been considerable increase in the work of patels and shanbhogs on account of the large number of new schemes recently introduced into rural areas. The remuneration of these officers is also so low that it is in many cases insufficient for their maintenance. The cost of living has also increased very much in recent years. A good case may therefore be said to exist for increasing the remuneration of these village officers.

2. There are, however, certain considerations to be taken into account on the opposite side. These village officers are not whole-time servants of Government and the potgi is not their only source of income. Many of them have been granted valuable inam lands. Besides, the hereditary character of the appointments carries with it a certain amount of prestige and influence and the potgi has to be regarded more as an honorarium or commission than regular pay fixed for the appointments.

3. Another point requiring consideration in this connection is that any increase, however modest, will involve a large financial outlay on the part of Government. The present rates of remuneration are as follows :—

	Shanbhogs	Patels
On the first thousand	4%	3%
,, second ,, ...	3%	2%
,, third ,, ...	2%	1%
,, fourth ,, and beyond	1%	1%

Under these rates the average remuneration of a patel is calculated to come to 20 or 22 rupees and that of a shanbhog to Rs. 70 per annum. The total expenditure on account of potgi is about Rs. 8,06,900 or 8 per cent of the land revenue. An increase by even so small an amount as 1 per cent, all round, will involve an additional recurring expenditure of about Rs. 2,18,207.

A suggestion has been made that the existing rates may be increased by 1 per cent all round so as to bring our rates to a level with those in Bombay or instead of increasing the rate by 1 per cent all round, the rates in the first and second thousand may be increased, the rates for the subsequent thousands being left as at present. This will give larger increases to the poorer classes of these officials, who are, after all, the persons on whom the inadequate remuneration complained of presses most heavily.

4. Another suggestion that has been made is that instead of giving potgi, fixed pay may be given to these officers as in Madras and Bombay. In this case, the appointments can no longer continue to be hereditary, and the officiators will have to be subject to all the rules and regulations applicable to stipendiary appointments.

5. To sum up, the points for consideration are :—

(1) Whether the remuneration to patels and shanbhogs should be increased?

(2) If so, how should such increase be given? Should there be a uniform percentage increase all round or a higher rate for the smaller villages? What should be the rates of increase in either case?

(3) Whether the hereditary character of the appointment may be abolished and the appointments made stipendiary as in Madras and Bombay?

SUBJECT No. 6.

Revision of Mohatarfa.

1. Mohatarfa is now levied on the following items at the rates noted against each :—

House tax	from 8 annas	to	Rs. 15
Shop tax (including itinerant trade-tax)	,, Rs. 2	to	,, 50
Cart tax	,, Re. 1	to	,, 2
Oil Mill tax	,, Rs. 3	to	,, 30

Vacant site tax from 4 annas upwards.

The rates vary according to the locality, *viz.*, a town, a kasba station or a village, and in the case of vacant sites according to their size. (Details of the rates are contained in pages 567, 575 and 581 of the Revenue Manual.)

2. Detailed rules with regard to the levy of this tax are set out at pages 565—582 of the Manual. The mohatarfa system of taxation is intended to reach those classes who do not contribute to the Land Revenue.

3. In Municipalities the proceeds from all sources are credited to their funds. In Unions, only the house tax and vacant site tax are credited to Union Funds, the rest going to the State Funds. In other villages all the items are credited to Provincial Revenues.

4. Recently, the Government accepting the recommendation of the Local Finance Committee, have in their Proceedings No. R. 10245-61—L. R. 453-16-1, dated 10th April 1916, ordered that the whole of the mohatarfa should be credited to District Funds in connection with the Local Self-Government Scheme.

There seems to be no doubt that the general lines on which the tax is now levied and the rates thereof and other particulars require revision. This may be considered, though the District Boards may be expected to take up the question, now that they are interested in the revenues derived therefrom.

SUBJECT No. 7.

Improvement of Tanks and Channels.

1. What steps are to be taken to ensure maintenance work being carried out to tanks regularly and in time, and prevent tanks from getting into disrepair?

At present, the responsibility of enforcing maintenance work is vested in the patel. The patel may not have the competency or the inclination to carry out this work properly. In the case of absentee landholders, the difficulty of enforcing the rules is great. Delay therefore is inevitable. When the majority of the raiyats are willing to convert the liability for maintenance work into a money cess, it is not possible to enforce this on the minority who may be very few.

Is it not necessary to legislate in this behalf to enforce the cess when the majority are agreeable?

2. What are the measures necessary for the efficient management of tanks and the proper regulation and economic distribution of water?

As matters stand at present, the patel practically administers the tank; of course, subject to the general control of the Amildar. The whole thing is one man's show with its attendant evils. The creation of Local Bodies or Village Tank Panchayets to take over the management of the tanks is therefore a desideratum. At present, Tank Panchayets are sanctioned only on the voluntary application of the raiyats. This has not conduced to the rapid development of the Tank Panchayet Scheme.

Large and important tanks have to be looked after by Government agency, equipped with proper staff and armed with adequate powers. Tanks with a revenue of over and above Rs. 2,500 may come under this class. The total number of such tanks is 53.

Major tanks with a revenue below Rs. 2,500 may be administered by the Tank Panchayets under the supervision of the Revenue Department (Amildar). These tanks number about 2,615.

Minor tanks may be managed entirely by the Panchayets themselves. It is unnecessary to state that no other agency could adequately cope with about 24,000 tanks.

Channels.

3. What measures can be suggested to conduce to a better working of the channels? The channels are now repaired by the Public Works Department and managed by the Revenue. Is it not desirable to obviate this dual control by making a single department solely responsible?

SUBJECT No. 8.

Control of Primary, Secondary and Lower Technical Education.

In issuing orders on the subject of Local Self-Government in Mysore, Government have accepted the principle that in the case of District Boards and Municipal Councils considered eligible to undertake the control of elementary education, the powers may be delegated to them and have promised to try the experiment on receipt of definite proposals on that behalf from the District Boards and the Municipal Councils concered.

A few suggestions are made in this note as regards the conditions under which the experiment may be tried and the powers that may be delegated.

2. At present except in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, no Municipal Council makes any contribution towards elementary education. In the case of District Boards, 26·14 per cent of the receipts from the local cess are ear-marked for the village school fund and appropriated towards elementary education. The average annual income from the fund is Rs. 2,38,516. The total expenditure on primary education is Rs. 6,37,814. Thus, the contribution from local sources forms roughly 40 per cent of the total cost on primary education.

It seems desirable therefore to delegate the control only to such local bodies or Municipal Councils as are prepared to bear about 33⅓ per cent of the cost of elementary education. Wherever the contribution falls short of this the local body concerned should be responsible to make up the difference either by levying fees or a cess or any other manner deemed suitable by them. For the present, these arrangements may be tried in the case of all District Boards and the City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore.

3. The powers that may be delegated are:—

(i) Allocation of funds generally, *e.g.*, between various forms of grant and other institutions.

(ii) Preparation of the District Fund Budget for all vernacular schools under the control of the Board and final revision thereof on receipt of intimation of the amount of grant-in-aid received from the Provincial Budget.

(iii) The opening, registration and closure of schools.

(iv) The raising or lowering of the grade of schools.

(v) Distribution, appointment, transfer and dismissal of teachers within the district.

(vi) Award, withdrawal and transfer of grants.

(vii) Distribution of salary grants.

(viii) Award of scholarships and free-studentships.

(ix) Award of building and equipment grants subject to a limit to be prescribed by Government from time to time.

(x) Fixing of school fees.

The list is not exhaustive and may be revised after some experience of working is gained.

4. An Executive Committee should be constituted under each District Board to undertake under the general control of the Education Department the administration of vernacular education in the district.

Questions relating to examination, curricula and control of the inspecting staff will be outside the scope of the Committee.

The Committee may exercise similar control over Practical Instruction classes.

5. The time does not seem to be ripe to give the District Board control over Secondary Education. They should be entitled to make recommendations to the Inspector-General of Education in all matters of vernacular education above the Lower Secondary grade, A.-V. and High Schools and Industrial Education.

SUBJECT No. 9.

Adult Education.

Special measures for promoting.

In order to raise the general standard of literacy which is at present very low, it is necessary that special efforts should be made for the education of adults. The school-going population is usually taken to be 15 per cent and only taking persons between 20 and 45, the number of adults is about 20 lakhs including males and females. Of these only 6 per cent are literate. It is easy to realise what a vast field there is for adult education.

The Inspector-General of Education submitted in the year 1914, a scheme for opening 100 adult schools. There are now altogether 518 regular adult schools and 500 other indigenous night schools. A sum of Rs. 53,802 is now spent in giving grants to adult schools. The number of adults under instruction is 11,000.

2. Having regard to the fact that there are 5,642 Elementary schools for boys employing about 10,000 teachers, it is evident that with a little effort the opportunities for extending adult education are almost unlimited. In addition to this there must be educated men in each village who may be willing to take part in imparting education to adults.

The Education Department is at present making grants varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 14 per mensem for each adult school but there can be no improvement in the results unless the local people interest themselves in the movement.

Government would therefore be glad to have the opinion of the Assembly on the subject especially with reference to the following points :—

(i) Opening new schools;
(ii) Improving the attendance of the existing schools;
(iii) School hours and curriculum;
(iv) Supervision;
(v) Finance.

3. The following suggestions are made to facilitate discussion :—

(i) Each Village Improvement Committee should hold itself responsible to start an adult school and have at least a dozen persons under instruction.
(ii) In addition to paid workers, the services of honorary workers should be secured.
(iii) The Taluk Progress Committees should consider the improvement of adult education as one of their most important duties and be in touch with the several agencies engaged in the work.
(iv) The funds assigned by Government for the development of adult education may be allotted to the districts and distributed by the District Committee and be supplemented by funds raised by means of voluntary contributions or by levying small fees.
(v) The curricula of adult schools should be suitably revised and proper text-books prepared, the school hours being fixed according to local convenience.
(vi) Periodical lectures and visual instruction should be organized.
(vii) Arrangements should be made for imparting practical instruction wherever possible.

SUBJECT No. 10.

Measures necessary for a correct census of production, increasing production and reducing indebtedness.

(1) *Census of Production.*

All production falls under two main important categories, agricultural and industrial.

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ಅಕ್ಷಯ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ Accession No. 4613
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date

As far as agricultural production is concerned some arrangements have now been made to make an estimate of the most important crops produced in the State. But as regards industrial production no information is now collected.

Even in such advanced countries as England the importance of the subject has been only recently realised. It was in the year 1906 that the first census of production was held in England and an Act was passed after considerable discussion authorising the Board of Trade to hold such an enquiry in the United Kingdom. The results of such an enquiry held in 1908 was published only two years ago.

The following was the procedure adopted in England. The Board of Trade prepared the forms under which information was to be supplied and distributed the forms to those who were bound to supply the information under the Act. The information to be furnished related generally to the output, the number of days on which work was carried on, the number of persons employed, the power used or generated and other matters of a like character except the amount paid in wages. The penalty fixed under the Act for refusing to give the information or giving false information is £10. The enquiry has been of great use.

In Germany and the United States and other countries, such census of production is carried on under legislative sanction and it would be necessary if we are to get any accurate results that some similar arrangement should be introduced here. As regards the need for a census of production, the following passage from a well-known writer, Sir L. Chiozza Money explains the advantages to be derived from it. "The importance of an enquiry into production can scarcely be overstated. For, it is only upon a successful production that a nation can found a stable condition of wealth. When therefore we enquire into the nature of the production of the United Kingdom we are investigating facts of the greatest moment to the nation."

The following suggestions are made for improving the statistics of agricultural produce and of production from industries as compiled at present :—

(i) The Pahani or the annual crop inspection and outturn estimate should be improved and greater supervision exercised.

(ii) Inspection of selected fields should be more systematically conducted by the Agricultural Department and calculation of production based on the results.

(iii) Standard outturn of crops to be revised with reference to such experiments.

(iv) The statistics of production collected for each village should be verified by the Village Improvement Committee.

(v) Trained agency to be employed for collecting and compiling statistics.

(vi) Farm accounts to be introduced and popularised.

(vii) As agricultural stock forms a most important part of the wealth of agricultural classes the quinquennial census now taken should be improved and the increase or decrease in the number of agricultural stock published each year.

(viii) There should be a separate census in connection with the Village Improvement Scheme as regards rural industries and industries subsidiary to agriculture.

NOTE.—Industries should be divided into two well-defined classes, major and minor, for major industries there should be individual census by a special agency as contemplated. For minor industries, Village Improvement Committees should frame estimates and these estimates should be consolidated and published by the special agency dealing with major industries statistics.

Industrial Statistics.—The forms, in which the information regarding industries worked by motor power and of those worked by animal power is proposed to be collected, have been prepared and sample* is attached to this note. Arrangements are being made in co-operation with the Bangalore City Municipal Council to collect information in the Bangalore City and it is proposed to publish full information for the whole of the Bangalore District. Forms have also been prepared for the census of occupation and earning in the towns.

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* Not printed.

(2) *Increase of Production.*

The department and agencies connected with the Economic Conference have been doing a great deal to promote the increase of agricultural production by popularising the use of improved implements providing facilities for the supply of better seed and the purchase of machinery. The production of commercial crops is also encouraged but at present we have no means of knowing whether there is a steady increase in agricultural production and how much it amounts to from year to year. There is no doubt some difficulty in showing a steady increase of agricultural production owing to the vicissitudes of the seasons, but at any rate in the case of commercial and other crops for which water-supply is more or less assured, it is possible to show progressive increase.

(i) Each taluk should have its five years' development programme in which the area under each important crop should progress from a certain figure to a certain figure and the average outturn per acre should also increase from a certain figure to a certain figure. These taluk programmes should be prepared by the Revenue and Agricultural Departments working together.

(ii) The chief difficulty for the advancement of agriculture is the difficulty for the agriculturists to obtain the necessary capital. There should be a more effective organisation with regard to agricultural finance and also wherever labour supply is deficient to provide facilities for the supply of labour and also for sending people from the most congested parts of the State where the demand for land is not so keen.

(iii) There should be improved organization for marketing the produce and also for maintaining proper standards of quality.

For the development of industries the following measures are suggested:—

(i) The Department and the Industries and Commerce Committee to be continuously investigating new lines of industries and publish the results for the benefit of the public.

(ii) Formation of syndicates for investigating select industries and starting experimental work.

(iii) Formation of joint-stock companies to attract more capital.

(iv) The concessions offered by Government to be widely published, and people induced to take advantage of them.

(v) Select industries to be pioneered by Government.

(vi) Protection of local industries.

(vii) Formation of guilds and associations to maintain standards of quality, training a larger number of people in applied-science and commercial work.

(viii) To utilise the time and skill of the people in production to the greatest extent and avoid waste in these directions by rapidly expanding the Home Industries Movement, *viz.*, by opening cottage and rural industries for helping cottage workers in all important centres and by opening thousands of primary industrial classes all over the State to teach people of both sexes and all ages some useful form of industry.

(3) *Reducing Indebtedness.*

It has been roughly calculated that the total amount of indebtedness in the State is nearly 4 crores of rupees. No information is available as to how much of this debt has been contracted for productive purposes and how much for other, *i.e.*, non-productive purposes. The probability is that a very small portion of this debt has been incurred for the former purpose. It is therefore very necessary that some effective arrangements should be made for the supply of more capital in the country, both for agriculture and industries. The working capital of the Mysore Bank is nearly 67 lakhs. Of the 800 Co-operative Societies taken together, the working capital is only 44¼ lakhs, the average sum for each member being less than Rs. 70, the movement moreover has not spread to all parts of the State uniformly.

In other countries two forms of financing have been devised—according to the object—the one being specially adopted for the annual recurring needs of the

producer and the other for providing cheap capital for which a return is spread over a series of years. The former is done by means of Co-operative Societies and the latter by means of Land Mortgage banks. As has been explained above, our first need is that the amount which Co-operative Societies can obtain from the central financing agencies should be greatly increased and for this purpose, a proper central organisation is necessary. The question of starting Land Mortgage banks also requires to be investigated.

Other forms of co-operation should also be developed. Side by side with this, the education of the producers and raising the standard of their efficiency and character should be attempted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFERRED TO THEM AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY HELD IN APRIL 1917.

1. Levy of Income-tax.

1. The recurring surpluses of a continued series of years which the State has happily enjoyed, show the prosperity of the finances and further taxation does not therefore appear to be necessary.

2. The levy of income-tax does not seem to be open to objection if the sole object is the re-adjustment of the burden of taxation, particularly to relieve the burden on the land. Mines, railways and other similar large concerns should, in such a contingency, be liable to income-tax like other businesses.

3. It however seems to the committee to be better to keep in reserve such a source for being tapped when the finances of the State are less prosperous.

4. It appears to have been estimated that by the levy of income-tax a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd per annum may be realized. This sum, less the cost of collection, does not seem to be an adequate compensation for the annoyance and worry to the tax-payers.

5. The levy of income-tax in our present economic condition may hamper local bodies in developing their resources by the levy of profession tax for the finances of Local Self-Government.

As the committee was opposed to the levy of income-tax as a whole, it did not consider it necessary to go into the details relating to exemptions, rates, etc.

2. Relation between Inamdars and their Tenants.

1. Introduction of Survey Settlement in Inam Villages.—Survey Settlement may be introduced if all the Inamdars or owners of not less than three-fourths of the aggregate interest in the village consent to this.

It was also resolved that pattas may be issued to the kadim tenants as laid down in the L. R. Code and those to whom rights in lands have been given by the Inamdars, and to those to whom the Inamdar consents to give pattas.

Items 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.—Regarding these items the resolutions passed by the Inam Committee are approved.

Item No. 7.—It is sufficient if the Inamdars keep accounts Nos. 14 and 15 as at present and they should not be compelled to keep other accounts.

Mr. Linge Gowda was of opinion that in addition to accounts Nos. 14 and 15, the Inamdar should keep khaneshmari and pahani accounts and if they fail to keep these accounts, the help mentioned in section 97 and the powers under section 99, Land Revenue Code, should not be given to them.

Note.—Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, the convener of the meeting said his opinion was in consonance with the views of the Inam Committee of which he was a member on all the points raised.

3. Levy of Supari Cess.

1. (*a*) It is very necessary that *koleroga* to areca-nut should be eradicated and that labour should be supplied in *malnad*.

(*b*) Arrangements should be made to educate our people in the cultivation of *supari* and also for finding proper market for the sale of the produce profitably.

2. As no useful purpose other than finding out a proper market, is served by the levy of *supari* cess, it should not be levied in future in the *maidan* parts.

producer and the other for providing cheap capital for which a return is spread over a series of years. The former is done by means of Co-operative Societies and the latter by means of Land Mortgage banks. As has been explained above, our first need is that the amount which Co-operative Societies can obtain from the central financing agencies should be greatly increased and for this purpose, a proper central organisation is necessary. The question of starting Land Mortgage banks also requires to be investigated.

Other forms of co-operation should also be developed. Side by side with this, the education of the producers and raising the standard of their efficiency and character should be attempted.

4. Legislation to enforce weekly labour, etc., under the Village Improvement Scheme.

1. There is no necessity for legislation at present.

2. If the Village Panchayets and Government Officers co-operate heartily with each other, the work of the Village Improvement Scheme and other matters connected therewith will undoubtedly be well done.

3. Rewards should be granted by Government to those villages in which the work is reported by the District Officers to have been satisfactorily done.

Mr. Guruvareddy dissented.

5. Increase of remuneration to Patels and Shanbhogs.

1. The committee is of opinion that remuneration of Shanbhogs and Patels should be increased all round by one per cent.

2. It should be a uniform increase of one per cent all round.

3. The hereditary character of the appointment shoud be maintained.

6. Improvements of Tanks and Channels.

1. If more than half of the raiyats consent, the cess may be compulsorily levied. Legislation may be framed accordingly.

2. Tanks with an atchkat of over Rs. 2,500 and all minor tanks should be under the control of the Panchayets subject to the supervision of the Revenue Department. The amount of cess should be placed in the savings banks in the name of Panchayets. Estimates for repairs should be prepared by Government and the work entrusted to the Panchayets.

3. The amount realised from *hullubanni* and fishery and the cess fund should be included in the above fund.

4. The channels, etc., should be placed entirely under the single control of the Engineering Department and the present dual control of the channels under both Revenue and Engineering Departments should be obviated.

7. Control of Primary, Secondary and Lower Technical Education.

1. All the suggestions contained in the note are acceptable to all.

2. The powers referred to in the note may be delegated to all Regulation Municipalities as a special case and the money limit may be removed in their case.

3. The grants now given from the Municipalities to the secondary schools should be withdrawn from them and the same made over to elementary education.

4. The duties of the present Text-book Committee are not very satisfactory. Text-books are not acceptable to all. These text-books are frequently changed unnecessarily without proper reasons. Therefore, a member from each district may be appointed to the Text-book Committee.

8. Adult Education.

The word "Adult" shall mean any illiterate person of either sex who has attained 18 years of age and who is not attending any existing educational institution except what are called "Adult Schools."

Explanation.—(*1*) The scope of Adult Schools shall include the education for the labourers, workmen, artisans of any age and the unemployed also.

(*2*) The committee is of opinion that adult schools are necessary in the city, town and village of the State. An adult school shall be open in every village as an experimental measure where there is a Village Improvement Committee and in such villages, where such Village Improvement Committees may be formed, and such Village Improvement Committees shall be held primarily responsible for the conduct of the schools. The committee recommends that, as a matter of inducement, the students of such schools who regularly attend not less than 75 per cent of the school working days, shall be given a prize of Rs. 2 a year. The grants given to such schools shall invariably depend in amount on the average attendance of students of the school and no school will be entitled to any grant if it has less than 10

students calculated on the average attendance. The amount of the grant shall b fixed by the department on the above principle. The Village Committee shall, unde the supervision of Taluk Progress Committee, fix the hours of instruction having regard to the seasonal and local condition of the village and the supervision of such school shall be left to the Taluk Progress Committee. In those places where there is either a Municipality or Union, these bodies may start and maintain them. Where private agencies come forward to open such schools, equal facilities may be given to them as well. The committee also recommends similar schools for the criminal population in the jail.

Finance.—The committee is of opinion that such schools shall be aided. The committee desires that at least two thousand more adult schools shall be started, distributed amongst various Taluk Progress Committee areas according to importance and population and that a sufficient provision be made by Government for the opening and maintenance of such. Private agencies are also required to take more interest in the starting, maintenance of schools and contribution of funds for the same.

The committee considers that the object of such a school is to raise the general literacy of the masses with a view to enable them to live and aim better. With this object in view the curricula may be so modified by the educational authorities as to suit the actual needs of the people for whom such schools are intended. The periodical lectures and arrangements for practical instruction as suggested under Subject 9 may be adopted.

9. Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions.

That the Amildars and Assistant Commissioners be relieved of their magisterial powers and in their place special judicial officers be appointed for selected areas.

That an adequate number of second class magistrates of pay and status of Munsiffs be appointed for taluks and a first class magistrate with appellate powers with the status and pay of Senior Assistant Commissioners be appointed one for each district.

This scheme is hoped to meet the present requirements of the situation and remove the anomaly that has so long existed in the administration of justice.

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APPENDIX A.

SOME OF THE MAIN ITEMS ON WHICH THE MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY SPOKE AT THE MEETING IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUDGET ON 26TH APRIL 1917.

I. FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT.

Most of the speakers expressed their approval of the new policy of Financial settlement and the scheme of reserves. The increase of the famine reserve from 2 to 5 lakhs was commended. A few of the members, however, (Messrs. C. Srinivasa Rao, H. V. Rangasami and S. Venkatesiah) doubted the usefulness of the scheme and observed that it would not tend to the better utilisation of funds by departments. They also observed that the principles on which the standard of expenditure, the allotment of the share of growth of revenue to the several departments and the financial reserves were framed, were not explained in the budget estimates and information on these points was sought for.

II. CLASSIFICATION AND CHANGES IN FORMS OF BUDGETS AND ACCOUNTS.

The general opinion was that the presentation of the budget this year was much clearer and in a more intelligible form than the budgets of previous years.

A representation was made that the Kannada budget now published in abstract may contain the detailed heads also as in the English budget.

A suggestion was made to show in the accounts and estimates the revenue and expenditure of malnad parts separately. (The Dewan enquired whether the necessary statistics regarding malnad area were not collected by the Malnad Improvement Committees).

III. THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES STATEMENT.

The omission of this statement in the Budget was noticed by some speakers (The Dewan replied that the necessary information would be furnished in the Dewan's address at the Dasara Session).

IV. CAPITALISATION FUND FOR MINING REVENUE.

Mr. Ramanna of Mysore expressed himself in favour of the treatment of mining revenue as adventitious and the creation of a reserve fund therefor.

Mr. Balakrishna Rao suggested a similar capitalisation fund for the Excise revenue in view of its gradual reduction to the minimum possible if not its total abolition.

V. *Re*: MAJOR HEADS OF REVENUE.

A few speakers (Messrs. H. V. Rangasami, Balakrishna Rao and Vasudeva Rao) criticised the growth of Excise revenue and suggested the desirability of reducing it by decreasing the tax on the drinks of poor people, by a reduction in the number of shops, by introducing the system of local option and by imposing a time-limit for sale.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao pointed out that owing to inordinate delay in the disposal of darkhasts, Government were at present losing much of its permanent land revenue.

The abolition of fees in the primary classes of all English and Kannada Schools was suggested by a few speakers (Messrs. Shankaranarayana Rao and Venkatakrishnaiya).

VI. General Observation *re*: expenditure.

1. That the increase in the recurring expenditure of the State year after year was heavy was the theme of some speakers and the formation of the Finance or the Retrenchment Committee consisting of Government officers and a few non-officials to enquire into the matter was suggested.

2. It was represented by Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya that the provision of about 58 lakhs under the head 'Moral and Material Development' might be further augmented to provide for increased grants to the Mysore University for the purpose of opening (1) Medical (2) Engineering and (3) Commercial institutions.

3. Additional grants were also sought for District Committees of the Economic Conference for Secondary education and rural libraries. It was stated that sufficient encouragement to students to undergo training in Ayurvedic Medicine was not afforded. The formation of a committee for the development of Industrial education was also suggested.

4. The grant of subventions and suitable facilities to co-operative credit banks was suggested by Mr. K. Ramanuja Iyengar.

5. Several of the speakers were of opinion that the percentage of working expenses in the Forest Department on all items other than Sandalwood was heavy compared to the revenues derived therefrom and that the matter required the close scrutiny of Government.

6. The practice of making lump-sum provisions in the budget for establishments or schemes not matured and sanctioned before the commencement of the year was criticised by Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao.

7. The utility of the Economic Journal both in English and Kannada was much discussed. A few were for the utilisation of the money spent on it in other useful directions.

8. The abolition of the Amrut Mahal Department, which Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao said was not producing any substantial revenue to Government, was suggested.

9. Suggestions for the better utilisation of (*a*) the grants given to the botanical gardens by maintaining the Lal-bagh on more scientific lines and (*b*) the grants for experimental fruit cultivation also were made by Mr. Subbiah. Additions to the Government Museum building and the expansion of its usefulness were also suggested.

VII. Additional grants and provisions were asked by several members on various items, the chief of which are, as under:—

1. Separation of judicial and executive functions. If additional funds cannot be provided for by reducing expenditure in other directions, the required amount may be met by withdrawing funds either from grants under improvements to Local Bodies* or from minor irrigation works where there would be surely lapses as in previous years.

*Bangalore City Improvement	2 lakhs	
Mysore City ,,	3¼ ,,	
Total ...	5¼ ,,	

2. Increase of Potgi to Shanbhogs and Patels.
3. Minor Tank Restoration and other irrigation works.
4. Increased grants for Malnad Improvement.
5. Increased grants for education in various branches:—
   (*a*) High Schools to be established at Koppa, Saklespur and Tirthahalli.
   (*b*) Collegiate education in Shimoga.
   (*c*) Improvement of Mahomedan Education (By Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan and others) by the construction of sanitary school houses affording facilities for conveyance to ghosha girls, improving the pay of teachers, etc., grants of Rs. 20,000 for each of the District Municipalities except Mysore and Bangalore for improvement of primary education.
6. Agricultural instruction and improvement with suggestions for redistribution of the existing grant on farms, scholarships, etc.
7. Improvement of the pay and prospects of the Sub-Registrars in the Registration Department. A provision of Rs. 10,000, made in the budget was pointed out.

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8. Improvement of pay of the constabulary and the efficiency of the police in the Malnad.

9. Increased grants for Veterinary Hospitals.

10. Provision for the Maternity Hospital at Shimoga, scholarships for studying the Unani system of Medicine and the establishment of Ayurvedic Schools.

11. Establishment of a Sub-treasury at Narasimharajapura.

12. Water-supply to Koppa.

13. The necessity for an early decision *re*: Dodballapur water-supply.

14. Provision for drainage and water supply to Kolar.

15. Provision for a railway from Mulbagal to Kolar. It was stated that the people would contribute from 2 to 2½ lakhs.

APPENDIX B.

List of members returned for the 2nd Session of the Representative Assembly, April 1917.

Electorate	Present			Absent		
	No.	Name of Representative	Occupation	No.	Name of Representative	Occupation
		MYSORE DISTRICT.				
Mysore taluk	1	Mr. Lingegowda	Landholder		...	...
	2	,, T. M. Siddappa	Inamdar	...	...	...
	3	,, M. L. Vardhamanaiya ...	Do	...	...	...
Yedatore taluk	4	,, Bale Siddalinga Setti ...	Landholder	...	...	...
	5	,, Channappa	Patel	...	...	...
	6	,, Boregowda	Landholder	...	...	...
	7	,, Ramaswami Sastri ...	Do	...	...	...
Hunsur taluk	8	,, Chikkasubba Rao ...	Do and Shanbhog ...	...	...	...
	9	,, Seetharamaiya	Do and Agriculturist	...	...	...
Heggaddevankote taluk ...	10	,, M. Subba Rao	Do and Contractor	...	...	...
	11	,, C. Narasimhaiya ...	Advocate	...	...	...
Gundlupet taluk	12	,, Volhatti Devappa ...	Landholder and money lender.	...	...	...
	13	,, Channabasappa	Landholder	...	...	...
Chamrajnagar taluk	14	,, Venkatasamaiya ...	Mokhtyar	...	...	...
	15	,, K. Venkatasubbaiya ...	Shanbhog	...	...	...
	16	,, Veerattappa	Landholder	...	...	...
Nanjangud taluk	17	,, K. Venkatasamaiya ...	Do and Advocate ...	...	...	...
	18	,, Padmanna	Landholder	...	...	...
	19	,, M. Chandrasekharaiya ...	Shanbhog	...	...	...
T.-Narsipur taluk	20	,, N. Puttanna	Merchant	...	...	...
	21	,, G. Venkataramana Setti ...	Do	...	...	...
	22	,, T. Srinivasachar ...	Inamdar	...	...	...
Seringapatam taluk	23	,, B. Narasinga Rao ...	Pleader	...	...	...
	24	,, Veene Rangaswamiengar ...	Landholder	...	...	...
...	...	.....	...	1	Mr. Timmannaiya ...	Shanbhog.
French Rocks Sub taluk ...	25	,, B. V. Rangaiyasetti ...	Merchant	...	...	...
Krishnarajpete taluk... ...	26	,, H. Krishnasastri ...	Landholder	...	...	...
	27	,, Venkatasubbaiya ...	Do and Shanbhog ...	...	...	...
	28	,, Sambhugowda	Patel and Landholder ...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Electorate	Present			Absent		
	No.	Name of Representative	Occupation	No.	Name of Representative	Occupation
Malvalli taluk	29	Mr. Puttasamegowda ...	Patel and Landholder ...	...	...	...
Mandya taluk	30	,, Channaboregowda ...	Agriculturist	...	...	...
	31	,, Parameswaraiya	Do	...	...	...
Nagamangala taluk	32	,, Venkataramiah	Shanbhog	...	...	...
	33	,, Gundappa	Do	...	...	...
	34	,, Upadhya Srinivasiengar ...	Landholder	...	...	...
Mysore District Board ...	35	,, Mir Raza Ali	Do	...	...	...
	36	,, Chikmallappa	Do and Patel ...	...	...	...
Mysore City Municipal Council ...	37	,, Amble Annaiya Pandit ...	Landholder	...	...	...
	38	,, M. Venkatakrishnaiya ...	School Master	...	...	...
	39	,, D. Banumiah	Sahukar	...	...	...
	40	,, N. Srikantaiya	Landholder	...	...	...
Chamrajnagar Municipality ...	41	,, Siddagangappa	Do	...	...	...
Bannur Municipality ...	42	,, Shankaranaranappa ...	Do	...	...	...
Malvalli do	43	,, Gunduramaiya	Do	...	...	...
Hunsur Municipality ...	44	,, Sanjiva Setti	Merchant	...	...	...
The Bar Association, Mysore ...	45	,, A. Ramanna	Advocate	...	...	...
Sree Yadugiri Sadananda Vardhini Sabha, Melkote.	46	,, M. D. Narasimhaiengar ...	Landholder	...	...	...
		BANGALORE DISTRICT.				
Hoskote taluk	...	.....	...	2	Mr. H. Seenappa ...	Shanbhog.
	47	Mr. A. Channabasavegowda ...	Patel	3	,, Javali Rudrappa ...	Merchant.
Nelamangala taluk	48	,, D. S. Krishna Rao ...	Shanbhog	...	...	...
	...	.....	...	4	,, Rudrappa ...	Merchant.
	49	,, C. Naraharaiya	Do	...	...	...
Kankanhalli taluk	50	,, Gurikar Venkataramanegowda	Landholder	...	...	...
	51	,, Anakere Venkatappa *alias* Ajjappa.	Do	...	...	...
	52	,, K. Siddaiya *alias* Kakkamaiya	Patel	...	...	...
Magadi taluk	53	,, Karnik Krishnamurthi Rao ...	Inamdar and Landholder ...	...	...	...
	...	.....	..	5	,, Gundappa ...	Shanbhog.
Channapatna taluk	54	,, C. R. Nanjundaiya ...	Landholder and mokhtyar	...	...	...
	...	.....	..	6	,, Akkur Gundappa ...	Patel and landholder.
Anekal taluk	55	,, B. Srinivasiengar ...	Jodidar	...	...	
	56	,, Dhalappa	Shanbhog	...	...	
	57	,, Hutcheerappa	Sahukar	...	...	
Devanhalli taluk	58	,, B. Gundu Rao	Landholder	...	...	
	...	.....	...	7	,, Gurunanja Wodeyar	Jodidar.
	59	,, D. Srikanta Rao	Landholder and Contractor	...	...	
Bangalore taluk	...	.....	...	8	,, N. Surappa ...	Kavamanttedar
	60	[illegible]				

Anekal taluk	55	B. Srinivasiengar	Jodidar				
	56	Dhalappa	Shanbhog				
Devanhalli taluk	57	Hutcheerappa	Sahukar				
	58	B. Gundu Rao	Landholder				
Bangalore taluk	59	D. Srikanta Rao	Landholder and Contractor				
	60	Puttanarasaiya	Shanbhog	7	Gurunanja Wodeyar	Jodidar.	
Dodballapur taluk	61	Chikkaguruva Reddi	Kayamguttadar	8	N. Surappa	Kayamguttadar.	
	62	Alampalli Adinaranaiya	Merchant	9	T. K. Chadrasekharaiya.	Merchant.	
Closepet Sub-taluk	63	H. Krishnappa	Landholder	10	Devasettappa	Merchant.	
Bangalore District Board	64	Gopalaswami Aiyar	Do	11	Byatappa	Landholder.	
Bangalore City Municipal Council.	65	M. Ramachendra Rao Sindhe	Merchant	12	S. Puttanna	Sahukar.	
	66	M. Subbaiya	Florist	13	Maragi Hanumantappa.	Sahukar,	
Dodballapur Municipality	67	B. Usmankhan	Cloth merchant	14	Rao Saheb Mr. H. Channaiya.	Retired Sub-Judge.	
Devanhalli Municipality	68	G. Siddavirappa	Do	15	Mr. Maulvi Syed Murtyuza Saheb.		
Anekal Municipality	69	Kempa Setti	Cloth merchant				
Channapatna Municipality	70	Viswanatha Setti	Cloth merchant				
Closepet Municipality	71	Varadappa Setti	Landholder				
Bangalore Law Association	72	H. Nanjundiah	Advocate				
Vokkaligara Sangha, Bangalore	73	Mahomed Abbas Khan	Timber merchant				
Central Mahomedan Association, Bangalore.	74	M. Basava Iya	Advocate				
Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore.	75	B. K. Garudachar	Merchant				
Anjuman-e-Mahadavia, Channapatna.							
Commercial Association, Bangalore							
		KOLAR DISTRICT.					
Kolar taluk	76	G. Girimaji Rao	Landholder				
	77	Vembralaiya	Shanbhog				
	78	Byregowda	Patel				
	79	Doddaramegowda	Landholder				

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Electorate	Present			Absent		
	No.	Name of Representative	Occupation	No.	Name of Representative	Occupation
Malur taluk	80	Mr. Venkatasamigowda ...	Patel	...	...	...
	81	,, Ramaiya	Shanbhog	...	...	...
Mulbagal taluk	...	.....	...	16	Mr. Mahomed Yasim Sab	Landholder.
	82	,, Nagegowda	Patel	...	...	...
	83	,, Krishnamurtiachar ...	Landholder	...	...	...
Srinivaspur taluk	...	.....	...	17	,, G. Ramappa ..	Landholder.
	84	,, Bhaskarappa	Shanbhog	...	...	...
Chintamani taluk	85	,, Kanchi Seethappa ...	Merchant	...	...	...
	86	,, Tati Reddi	Patel	...	...	...
Sidlaghatta taluk	87	,, Ramegowda	Do	...	...	...
	88	,, Hanumegowda	Do	...	...	...
	...	.....	...	18	,, Muthur Suryanaranappa.	Landholder.
Chikballapur taluk	89	,, Gopalareddi	Patel	...	...	...
	90	,, Surasastri	Pleader	...	...	...
	91	,, Narayanasami Chetti ...	Do	...	...	...
Goribidnur taluk	92	,, Gori Rajanna	Merchant	...	...	...
	...	.....	...	19	,, Babireddi ...	Landholder.
	...	.....	...	20	,, Chinnappareddi ...	Do
Bagepalli taluk	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	93	,, Chikkaramareddi ...	Patel	21	,, Appaiya ...	Shanbhog.
Bowringpet taluk	94	,, Ummannaiya	Jodidar	...	...	...
	95	,, Ramalingasetti	Merchant	...	...	...
	...	.....	...	22	,, Gundu Rao ...	Contractor.
Gudibanda Sub-taluk ...	96	,, Kere Krishnappa ...	Shanbhog	...	...	...
Kolar Municipality	97	,, B. Venkataramaniah ...	Pleader	...	...	...
	98	,, M. S. Ramachar ...	Do	...	...	...
	...	.....	...	23	,, Kalyana Singh ...	Retired Military Subedar.
Sidlaghatta Municipality ...	99	,, S. Hampiah	Landholder and merchant	...	...	...
Mulbagal Municipality ...	100	,, Basetti Gurappa ...	Do and patel ...	...	...	...
Chikballapur Municipality ...	101	,, Y. Venkatarayappa ...	Merchant	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Field Mining Board ...	...	.....	...	24	,, H. M. A. Cooke ...	Vice-President, Mining Board.
Kolar District Board— ...	102	,, Narasapur Rama Rao ...	Contractor	...	...	...
	103	,, Kanapalli Dodda Subba Reddi	Patel	...	...	...

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Kunigal taluk	104	Mr. Amritur Ramanujiengar ...	Landholder	...	...	...
	105	,, Do Ramaswamaiya ...	Do	...	...	...
	...	.....	...	25	,, Herur Gundappa ...	Landholder.
Pavagada taluk	106	,, Anjaneya Setti ...	Merchant	...	...	...
	...	.....	...	26	,, V. Raghavachar ...	Advocate.
		.....	Do	...	...	...

Kunigal taluk	104	Mr. Amritur Ramanujiengar ...	Landholder ...	...			
	105	,, Do Ramaswamaiya ...	Do ...	...			
Pavagada taluk	...	.....	...	...			
	106	,, Anjaneya Setti ...	Merchant ...	...	25	,, Herur Gundappa ...	Landholder.
Maddagiri taluk	...	.....	...	...			
	107	,, Nanjunda Setti	Do ...	...	26	,, V. Raghavachar ...	Advocate.
	...	.....	...	...			
Koratagere Sub-taluk	...	.....	...	...			
Gubbi taluk	108	,, S. Sanjeevappa ...	Landholder ...	...	27	,, Narna Setti ...	Merchant.
	109	,, C. Madar Sab	Do ...	...	28	,, Rajanna ...	Do
	110	,, K. Ramanujiengar ...	Patel ...	...			
Tiptur taluk	111	,, Hutchveeragowda ...	Do ...	...			
	112	,, Singri Nanjappa ...	Merchant ...	...			
Chiknayakanhali taluk ...	113	,, Kotturappa	Do ...	...			
	...	.....	...	...			
Sira taluk	114	,, M. Sivananja Setti ...	Do ...	...	29	,, S. Narasimhaiya ...	Shanbhog.
	...	.....	...	...			
	115	,, Ibrahim Khan ...	Do ...	...	30	,, B. Narasimhaiya ...	Patel.
Turuvekere sub-taluk	116	,, Chikka Surappa	Do ...	...			
Tumkur taluk	117	,, T. Puttanna Setti ...	Do ...	...			
	118	,, Kodandarama Setti ...	Do ...	...			
	119	,, B. Anantharajappa ...	Do ...	...			
	...	.....	...	...			
	...	.....	...	...	31	,, Soorappa *alias* Suryanarayana Rao.	Landholder.
Tumkur District Board ...	120	,, Maddagiri Sivaramaiya ...	Pleader ...	...	32	,, Anantalakshminarnappa.	Do
Tumkur Municipality ...	121	,, T. G. Nagappa	Landholder ...	...			
	122	,, Mahomed Yusuff Sahib ...	Merchant ...	...			
	...	.....	...	...			
	123	,, T. Hema Hanumanthiah ...	Retired Assistant Commissioner.	...	33	,, B. Kesar Singh ...	Retired Amildar.
Hassan taluk	124	Mr. H. V. Rangasami ...	Landholder ...	...	34	,, B. Alasingachar ...	Landholder and Contractor.
	...	.....	...	...			
	125	,, G. Ramaswamiengar ...	Do and Shanbhog ...	...			

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Electorate	Present			Absent		
	No.	Name of Representative	Occupation	No.	Name of Representative	Occupation
Manjarabad taluk	...	.....	...	35	Mr. B. Basavegowda ...	Coffee Planter.
	126	Mr. Nanjegowda	Coffee Planter and Patel ...	...	...	...
	127	,, H. Thimmappaiya ...	Landholder and Shanbhog	...	...	...
	128	,, Malali Venkataramaiya ...	Do and Coffee Planter.	...	...	...
Arkalgud taluk	129	,, P. Suryanarayana Setti ...	Landholder and Merchant	...	...	...
	130	,, S. Suryanarayana Setti ...	Do	...	...	...
	131	,, M. Narasimha Sastri ...	Landholder	...	...	...
Belur taluk	132	,, Mohamed Hussain ...	Coffee Planter	...	...	...
	133	,, Ananta Kesavachar ...	Shanbhog	...	...	...
	134	,, Narasimhachar ...	Landholder	...	...	...
Channarayapatna taluk ...	135	,, G. Tirunarayaniengar ...	Pensioned Deputy Amildar and Landholder.	...	...	...
	136	,, G. K. Padmarajaiya ...	Sahukar and Landholder ...	...	...	...
	137	,, C. Venkataramaiya ...	Landholder	...	...	...
Arsikere taluk	138	,, Dasappa	Shanbhog and Landholder ...	...	...	...
	139	,, Krishnamurthi	Do	...	...	...
	140	,, Maralu Siddappa... ...	Merchant	...	...	...
	141	,, K. Ramanna	Pleader and Landholder ...	...	...	...
Hole-Narsipur taluk	142	,, K. M. Krishnappa ...	Landholder and Shanbhog	...	...	...
Hassan District Board ...	...	.....	...	36	,, K. Thammaiya ...	Coffee Planter ...
	...	.....	...	37	,, Mohamed Raza ...	Retired Assistant Commissioner.
Hassan Municipality ...	...	.....	...	38	,, S. Ramanna ...	Pleader
	143	,, B. Suryanarayana Rao ...	Pleader	...	...	...
Hole-Narsipur Municipality ...	144	,, M. Subba Rao	Do	...	...	...
Hassan District Agricultural and Industrial Association.	145	,, S. Venkatesaiya	Advocate	...	...	...
South Mysore Native Planters' Association.	146	,, Igur Puttegowda... ...	Coffee Planter and Patel ...	...	...	...
South Mysore European Planters' Association.	...	.....	...	39	,, C. J. Hayward ..	Coffee Planter.
		KADUR DISTRICT.				
Chikmagalur taluk	147	Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao... ...	Coffee Planter ...	...	...	

	148	Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao ...	Do ...	...	...	...		...
	149	„ B. Kesavaiya	Landholder ...	...	...	...		...
	...	.....	...		40	Mr. T. B. Mallegowda ...	Landholder and Coffee Planter.	
Kadur taluk	150	„ C. Anantha Jois	Landholder ...	...	...	...		...
	...	.....	...		41	„ Kharidi Ramanna ...	Merchant.	
	...	.....	...		42	„ Kodihalli Mallaiya ...	Landholder.	
Tarikere taluk	151	„ Mir Mahomed Sab ...	Coffee Planter ...	...	...	...		...
	...	.....	...		43	„ Hayath Sab ...	Landholder.	
	...	.....	...		44	„ Patel Sivappa ...	Do and Patel.	
	...	.....	...		45	„ Bukkambudi Veeraiya	Landholder.	
Koppa taluk	152	„ H. Krishna Rao	Landholder ...	...	...	...		...
	...	.....	...		46	„ H. Krishnappa ...	Landholder and Shanbhog.	
	...	.....	...		47	„ G. Hutcha Rao ...	Landholder.	
Mudgere taluk	...	.....	...		48	„ Uravinkhan Kalasegowda.	Do	
	153	„ B. Rangarajaiya	Merchant ...	...	...	...		...
	...	.....	...		49	„ Eregowda ...	Landholder.	
	154	„ Nandipura Kallegowda ...	Landholder ...	...	..	...		...
Narasimharajapura sub-taluk ...	...	.....	...		50	„ Nadig Bhishtaiya ...	Landholder.	
Chikmagalur Municipality ...	155	„ C. Ramachendra V. Rao ...	Ayurvedic Physician ...	...	...	...		...
	156	„ Nittur Nanjundiah *alias* Gundappa.	Coffee Planter ...	...	...	...		...
Tarikere Municipality ...	157	„ Dodda Venkataramanaiya ...	Landholder ...	...	...	...		...
North Mysore Native Planters' Association.	158	„ T. Narasinga Rao ...	Coffee Planter ...	...	...	...		...
North Mysore European Planters' Association.	...	.....	...		51	„ E. W. Fowke ...	Coffee Planter.	
Anjuman-e-Islamia Chikmagalur...	159	„ M. Abdul Aziz Sahib ...	Coffee Planter ...	...	...	...		...
Muslim Association, Tarikere ...	160	„ N. Safder Mohadin Sahib ...	Do ...	...	...	...		...
		CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.						
Chitaldrug taluk	...	.....	...		52	Mr. C. Channakesavaiya.	Advocate.	
	...	.....	...		53	„ M. Ananta-Chetty ...	Do	
	...	.....	...		54	„ P. Nanjundappa ...	Merchant and Agriculturist.	
Holalkere taluk	161	Mr. Siddaramappa	Merchant and Agriculturist		...	...		...
	...	.....	...		55	„ Gopalaiya ...	Shanbhog and Agriculturist.	
Davangere taluk	...	.....	...		56	„ D. Basavannappa ...	Merchant.	
	162	„ C. Sivaramasetti	Merchant ...	...	...	...		...
		.....	...		57	„ C. Narayanasetty ...	Merchant.	

APPENDIX B—*concld.*

Electorate	Present			Absent		
	No.	Name of Representative	Occupation	No.	Name of Representative	Occupation
Jagalur taluk	...	.....	...	58	Mr. Gurusiddappa ...	Merchant.
	...	.....	...	59	,, Bade Sab ...	Do
Challakere taluk	...	.....	...	60	,, Tuppada Mallappa ...	Do
	...	.....	...	61	,, Sanna Tippaiya ...	Do
	163	Mr. Ramappa	Agriculturist and Shanbhog	...	...	...
Molakalmuru taluk	...	.....	...	62	,, Hanumanthappa ...	Agriculturist and Shanbhog
	...	.....	...	63	,, Mallappa ...	Agriculturist.
Hiriyur taluk	...	.....	...	64	,, Sitaramaiya ...	Agriculturist and Shanbhog.
	...	.....	...	65	,, Syed Budan Sabi ...	Agriculturist.
Harihar sub-taluk	164	,, Giridhara Rao	Landholder	...	...	...
Hosadurga taluk	...	.....	...	66	,, B. V. Narayana Rao.	Landholder.
	165	,, Shamachar	Jodidar	...	...	...
Chitaldrug Municipality ...	166	,, S. Rama Rao	Merchant	...	...	...
	167	,, N. Bhima Rao	Pleader	...	...	...
Harihar Municipality ...	...	.....	...	67	,, H. Channabasavaiya.	Merchant and Landholder
Anjumani-Himayathi Islamia, Molakalmuru.	...	.....	...	68	,, Mahasul Mohamed Khabula Hussain.	Do
		SHIMOGA DISTRICT.				
Shimoga taluk	168	Mr. K. Sankaranarayana Rao ...	Advocate	...	...	...
	169	,, S. R. Balakrishna Rao ...	Do	...	...	...
	170	,, Shama Rao	Sahukar and Landholder ...	...	...	...
Channagiri taluk	...	.....	...	69	,, C. Nanjundappa ...	Merchant.
	...	.....	...	70	,, K. Hallappa ...	Landholder and Sahukar.
	...	.....	...	71	,, N. Bhima Rao ...	Do and Shanbhog.
	...	.....	...	72	,, D. Raja Rao ...	Do
Honnali taluk	...	.....	...	73	,, M. Hallappa ...	Patel and Agriculturist.
	...	.....	...	74	,, Nadig Raghavendrappa	Shanbhog.
	...	.....	...	75	,, R. Giriyappa ...	Do
	...	.....	...	76	,, C. Gurulingappa ...	Landholder and Sahukar.

Shikarpur taluk	...	.....	...	77 „ Swami Rao ... Landholder.
	...	.....	...	78 „ Ramappa ... Shanbhog.
	...	.....	...	79 „ Chennavirappa ... Merchant.
	...	.....	...	80 „ U. Sanganabasappa... Do
	...	.....	...	81 „ Ramachendrappa ... Landholder.
Kumsi sub-taluk	...	.....	...	... ...
Sorab taluk	171	„ Krishnappa	Shanbhog and Landholder ...	82 „ Nadig Lakshman Rao. Shanbhog and Landholder.
	...	.....	...	... ...
	172	„ Bhaskara Rao	Landholder	83 „ Channabasappagowda Landholder and Patel.
	...	.....	...	84 „ Puttappa ... Merchant
Sagar taluk	...	.....	...	85 „ Krishnappa ... Sahukar.
	...	.....	...	86 „ Adevappa ... Do
	...	.....	...	87 „ Venkatagiriyappa ... Agriculturist.
	...	.....	...	88 „ Vamana Rao ... Landholder and Sahukar.
Nagar taluk	...	.....	...	89 „ Nadig Subba Rao ... Do and Shanbhog.
	...	.....	...	90 „ Shamanna Udupa ... Sahukar.
	...	.....	...	91 „ Melige Subbanna ... Landholder and Merchant.
	...	.....	...	... ...
Tirthahalli taluk	173	„ Siddappa	Landholder	92 „ Ramanna ... Landholder.
	...	.....	...	93 „ Sankarappa ... Do
	...	.....	...	... ...
	174	„ Katte Channakesavaiya ...	Merchant	... ...
Shimoga Municipality ...	175	„ Venkappaiya	Landholder	... ...
	176	„ Abdul Aziz Sahib ...	Contractor	94 „ Lakshmiah ... Sahukar.
	...	.....	...	... ...
Nagar Sabha	177	„ A. Ananthaiya	Pleader	95 „ Honnasetti Channappa. Merchant.
Shikarpur Municipality ...	...	.....	...	

APPENDIX C.

Classified list of Representative Assembly Members according to Nationality.

Districts	Taluks				Municipality				District Boards				Associations				Total				Remarks
	E	M	H	Total	E	M	H	Total	E	M	H	Total	E	M	H	Total	E	M	H	Total	
Mysore ...	...	...	35	35	...	...	8	8	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	46	47	(Vacant 6)
Bangalore ...	...	...	26	26	...	1	8	9	...	...	2	2	...	2	4	6	...	3	40	43	(Vacant 2)
Kolar ...	...	1	27	28	...	...	6	6	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	35	37	
Tumkur ...	...	2	22	24	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	29	(Vacant 1)
Hassan ...	...	1	20	21	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	3	1	2	26	29	Do
Kadur ...	...	2	17	19	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	1	4	21	26	(Vacant 2)
Shimoga ...	...	...	32	32	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	36	37	Do
Chitaldrug ...	...	2	18	20	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	21	24	(Vacant 4)
Total ...	...	8	197	205	...	3	36	39	...	2	8	10	3	5	10	18	3	18	251	272	(Vacancies 18).

NOTE.—E. stands for Europeans, M. for Mahomedans, and H. for Hindus.

APPENDIX D.

Classified list of Representative Assembly Members according to occupation.

Districts	Merchants	Sahukars	Village officers (Patels and Shanbhogs)	Landholders	Lawyers	Other occupations	Total
Mysore	4	2	11	22	4	4	47 (Vacant 6)
Bangalore	12	3	9	12	2	5	43 (Vacant 2)
Kolar	5	...	15	9	4	4	37
Tumkur	13	...	4	8	2	2	29 (Vacant 1)
Hassan	3	1	7	11	5	2	29 Do
Kadur	2	...	2	21	...	1	26 (Vacant 2)
Shimoga	7	8	10	7	3	2	37 Do
Chitaldrug	8	...	5	5	3	3	24 (Vacant 4)
Total ...	54	14	63	95	23	23	272 (Vacancies 18).

APPENDIX E.

I.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 71—G. M. 313-16-1, dated Camp Mysore, 9th October 1916.

The following Rescript from His Highness the Maharaja to the Dasara Representative Assembly, 1916, is published for general information.

By Order,

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,

Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept

Rescript from His Highness the Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., to the Dasara Representative Assembly, 1916.

It is now thirty-five years since my august father, Maharaja Sri Chamrajendra Wodeyar, sanctioned the constitution of the Dasara Representative Assembly in order to bring the officers of the Government into closer touch with the leaders of the people and to enable the latter to lay their grievances and aspirations personally before Government.

The Representative Assembly has more than fulfilled the expectations which were formed at the time of its institution, and I have observed with gratification the intelligence and moderation which have marked its deliberations, and the increasing interest which its members have been showing in all questions of public importance connected with the administration of my State.

It is my earnest desire to increase still further the mutual confidence between the Officers of the State and the Representatives of the people and to enable the latter to understand and identify themselves still more closely with the policy of Government.

I have therefore resolved to sanction the holding of a Second Session of the Representative Assembly every year.

I feel confident that this measure of reform will promote both the welfare of my people and the efficiency of my administration.

KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR.

II.

ನಂ. 71-ಜಿ. ಯಂ. 313-16-1 ತಾರೀಖು 9ನೆ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 1916, ಸೊಕ್ಕಾಂ ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಇಸ್ತಿಹಾರ್‌ನಾಮೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರು 1916ನೆ ವರ್ಷದ ದಸರಾ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಅನುಗ್ರಹಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿದ ರಾಜಾಜ್ಞಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ವರ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇದರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹುಕುಂ ಬಮೋಜಿಬ್,

ಡಿ. ಎಂ. ನರಸಿಂಗರಾವ್,

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜನರಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ರಿಟರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್, ಜಿ. ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಐ. ರವರು 1916ನೆ ವರ್ಷದ ದಸರಾ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಅನುಗ್ರಹಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿದ

ರಾಜಾಜ್ಞಾಪತ್ರ.

ಘನತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಗಳಾದ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ ಶ್ರೀಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಒಡೆಯರವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖರಾದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಬಳಿಕೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ, ಈ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿ ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಮೂವತ್ತೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಸಭೆ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಬಹಳ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಅದರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನೆರವೇರಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಮ್ಯ ಸ್ವಭಾವದಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನೂ, ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿ ನಮಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂತೋಷ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ, ಈ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೊಡನೆ ಏಕೀಭವಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುವದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಎರಡುಸಲ ಸೇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಿನಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕ್ಷೇಮವೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದಕ್ಷತೆಯೂ ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ನಾವು ದೃಢವಾಗಿ ನಂಬಿದೇವೆ.

KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR.

III.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

ORDER No. G. 7212-60—G. M. 862-16-1, DATED 1ST DECEMBER 1916.

His Highness the Maharaja having graciously sanctioned the holding of a Second Session of the Representative Assembly every year, the Government are pleased to direct that the Second Session be held at Mysore in the latter part of April every year for a period not ordinarily exceeding four days.

2. The subjects to be discussed at the Second Session, not exceeding 250 in all, will fall under the following classes :—

(1) The State Budget for the ensuing year (only rough figures are expected to be available).

(2) Such of the subjects of the preceding Dasara Session as were not discussed then for want of time.

(3) New subjects of general importance not exceeding 20 for each district.

(4) The progress made with regard to the more important of the major and minor wants prepared in accordance with Government Order No. G. 6345-93—G. M. 259-14-1, dated the 18th December 1914, in each district will also be examined.

3. The new subjects referred to in (1) and (3) should be ordinarily selected at a meeting of the Representative Assembly members held at the District Headquarters for the purpose.

4. No local or supplemental subjects will be received or discussed.

5. The election of members by Municipalities, District Boards and other recognized Associations for the Dasara Session will hold good for the Second Session also.

6. On all matters not herein provided for, the rules relating to the conduct of business at the Dasara Session will apply so far as they are consistent with the arrangements now ordered.

7. Separate orders will issue in regard to the officers whose presence at the Second Session is necessary.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part I of the Gazette.
PRESS TABLE.

IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

ORDER No. G. 7261-308—G. M. 362-16-2, DATED 1ST DECEMBER 1916.

The annexed Calendar for the Second Session of the Representative Assembly to be held in April 1917, is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information, guidance and punctual compliance.

2. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners is invited to the instructions laid down in paragraphs 18, 19 and 20 of Government Notification No. G. 10156—G. R. 33-14-1, dated the 22nd March 1915, regarding the compilation of the subjects to be discussed in the Representative Assembly and to the rules regulating the conduct of business at the Second Session of the Assembly.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part I of the Gazette.
PRESS TABLE.

Annexure.

ORDER No. G. 7261-308—G. M. 362-16-2, DATED 1ST DECEMBER 1916.

CALENDAR FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1916-17.

1. (*a*) *By the 15th February 1917.*—Taluk Members and District Fund Boards, Municipal Councils and Recognized Associations should send to the respective Deputy Commissioners, memoranda of representations and suggestions on the subjects desired to be brought forward for discussion at the Second Session of the Assembly at Mysore.

(*b*) Lists of Representative Assembly members who are likely to attend the meeting should be sent to the General and Revenue Secretariat.

2. *By the 15th March 1917.*—The Deputy Commissioners should hold at the District Headquarters a meeting of the members in order to select finally the subjects to be sent to the General and Revenue Secretariat for inclusion in the consolidated list.

3. *By the 23rd March 1917.*—Compilation of memoranda of subjects to be discussed in the Assembly with the Deputy Commissioner's remarks should reach the General and Revenue Secretariat.

4. *The 23rd April 1917.*—Assembly meetings commence.

APPENDIX F.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY TO INVESTIGATE SELECTED SUBJECTS OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE.

Order No. G. 15601-50—G. M. 554-16-1, dated 19th May 1917.

With a view to ensure thorough investigation of certain selected subjects of general importance, Government are pleased to refer them to Special Committees of the Representative Assembly.

2. The subjects chosen for consideration, the names of the members of the Committees and of the respective conveners are detailed in the statement appended to this order.

3. The conveners are expected to assume full responsibility for taking all necessary action to secure thorough investigation of each subject and to submit definite recommendations to Government not later than the 15th September 1917.

4. Government will be glad to place at the disposal of the Committees any information required by them which is not of a confidential character.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts for communication to the members concerned.
The Heads of other Departments.

ANNEXURE.

Committees constituted during the Second Session of the Representative Assembly held in April 1917 for consideration of the following selected subjects of general importance.

Serial No.	Subject	Members of the Committee	Occupation and place of residence	Remarks
1	Improvement of the constitution and procedure of the Representative Assembly. (a) Number of members ... (b) Qualifications for voting and selection. (c) Definition of work at the two sessions and duration of each session. (d) Elimination of unimportant subjects. (e) Time limit for speakers. (f) Constitution of Committee.	1 Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya ... 2 ,, Amble Anniah Pandit ... 3 ,, Karnick Krishnamurti Rao. 4 ,, C. Srinivasa Rao ... 5 ,, Basava Iya ... 6 ,, Sankaranarayana Rao ... 7 ,, Venkatesayya ... 8 ,, Balakrishna Rao ... 9 ,, Abbas Khan ... 10 ,, Girimaji Rao ... 11 ,, B. Narasinga Rao ... 12 ,, Vardhamaniah ... 13 ,, Ramanujiengar ...	Head Master, Mysore ... Landholder, Mysore Inamdar and Landholder, Bangalore. Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur Advocate, Bangalore Do Shimoga Do Hassan Do Shimoga Timber Merchant, Bangalore Landholder, Kolar Pleader, Seringapatam Inamdar, Mysore Landholder, Kadaba, Gubbi Taluk	(1) Convener.
2	Improvement of the working of Taluk and District Conferences and their relation to the Representative Assembly.	1 Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya ... 2 ,, Amble Anniah Pandit ... 3 ,, Karnick Krishnamurti Rao. 4 ,, C. Srinivasa Rao ... 5 ,, Basava Iya ... 6 ,, Sankaranarayana Rao ... 7 ,, Venkatesayya ... 8 ,, Balakrishna Rao ... 9 ,, Abbas Khan ... 10 ,, H. Krishna Sastri ... 11 ,, B. Gundu Rao ... 12 ,, Hutchaveeregowda ...	Head Master, Mysore ... Landholder, do Inamdar and Landholder, Bangalore. Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur Advocate, Bangalore Do Shimoga Do Hassan Do Shimoga Timber Merchant, Bangalore] Landholder, Krishnarajapete Do Budigere, Devanhalli Taluk. Patel, Kadaba, Gubbi Taluk	(1) Convener.
3	Malnad Improvement Scheme	1 Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao .. 2 ,, Hosakoppa Krishna Rao 3 ,, Balakrishna Rao ... 4 ,, Malali Venkataramiah .. 5 ,, N. Kallegowda .. 6 ,, Shroff Shama Rao ... 7 ,, H. V. Rangasami ... 8 ,, Mir Mahomed Sab ... 9 ,, Ananta Kesavachar ...	Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur ... Landholder, Hosakoppa Advocate, Shimoga Landholder and Coffee Planter, Saklespur. Landholder, Nandipura, Mudgere Sahukar and Landholder, Shimoga. Landholder, Hassan Coffee Planter, Tarikere Shanbhog, Belur	(1) Convener.
4	Improvement of rural parts ...	1 Mr. Venkatesiah ... 2 ,, Hema Hanumanthayya 3 ,, H. Krishna Sastri ... 4 ,, Hutchaveeregowda ... 5 ,, B. Gundu Rao ... 6 ,, Ramaswami Iyengar ... 7 ,, Chennakesaviah ...	Advocate, Hassan ... Retired Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur. Landholder, Krishnarajapete Patel, Kadaba, Gubbi Taluk Landholder, Budigere, Devanhalli Taluk. Landholder and Shanbhog, Gorur Advocate, Chitaldrug	(1) Convener.
5	Village Plannin and Sanitation	1 Mr. C. Narasimhiah ... 2 ,, N. Bhima Rao ... 3 ,, Girimaji Rao ... 4 ,, Venkataramane Gowda 5 ,, Abbas Khan ... 6 ,, K. Venkatasamiah ...	Do Mysore Pleader, Chitaldrug Landholder, Kolar Do Kankanhalli Timber Merchant, Bangalore Advocate, Nanjangud	(2) Convener.
6	Measures necessary to popularise the Landed Estates Scheme	1 Mr. B. Narasinga Rao ... 2 ,, C. Vasudeva Rao ... 3 ,, H. Krishna Sastri ... 4 ,, A. Ramanna ... 5 ,, H. V. Rangasami ... 6 ,, D. Nanje Gowda ... 7 ,, Veene Rangaswamiengar 8 ,, Ramanujiengar ... 9 ,, M. Subbiah ...	Pleader, Seringapatam ... Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur Landholder, Krishnarajapete Advocate, Mysore Landholder, Hassan Coffee Planter, Manjarabad Landholder, Seringapatam Do Kadaba, Gubbi Taluk Florist, Bangalore	(1) Convener.
7	Expansion of female education under the three grades.	1 Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya ... 2 ,, Basava Iya ... 3 ,, Abbas Khan ... 4 ,, Amble Anniah Pandit ... 5 ,, R. Gopalaswami Iyer ...	Head Master, Mysore ... Advocate, Bangalore Timber Merchant, Bangalore Landholder, Mysore Do Bangalore	(1) Convener.
8	Improving the method of collecting agricultural and trade statistics.	1 Mr. B. K. Garudachar ... 2 ,, Singri Nanjappa ... 3 ,, Malali Venkataramiah ... 4 ,, Vardhamaniah ... 5 ,, Ramaswami Iyengar ... 6 ,, H. V. Rangasami ... 7 ,, T. Narasinga Rao ...	Merchant, Bangalore ... Do Tiptur Landholder and Coffee Planter, Saklespur. Inamdar, Mysore Shanbhog, Gorur Landholder, Hassan Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur	(1) Convener.
9	Measures for reducing drunkenness among the people.	1 Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao 2 ,, A. Ramanna ... 3 ,, R. Gopalaswami Iyer 4 ,, Karnick Krishnamurti Rao 5 ,, Shankaranarayana Rao 6 ,, H. V. Rangasami ... 7 ,, N. Kallegowda ... 8 ,, M. Subbiah ...	Landholder, Hosakoppa ... Advocate, Mysore Landholder, Bangalore Inamdar and Landholder, Bangalore. Advocate, Shimoga Landholder, Hassan Do Nandipura, Mudgere Florist, Bangalore	(1) Convener.

APPENDIX G.

I.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

No. 5759—E. C. 4-16-16, dated 29th January 1917.

As the term of office of the eight members of the Representative Assembly appointed as members of the Mysore Economic Conference under Notification No. G. 9284—G. M. 69-13-147, dated 16th May 1914, expires in May 1917, it is hereby notified that elections for the appointment of the said eight members will be held at the Public Offices, Mysore, on Tuesday the 24th April 1917 at 3 P.M.

2. Each member of the Representative Assembly shall be entitled to vote for eight persons.

3. Members of the Representative Assembly who desire to stand for election should intimate the fact in writing to the Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture, not later than Tuesday the 17th April 1917.

4. The election will be by ballot and the eight members who receive the largest number of votes may be appointed as members of the Mysore Economic Conference, with effect from 27th May 1917.

By Order,

P. G. D'SOUZA,

Secretary to Government,

Departments of Education and Agriculture.

II.

List of Candidates who have notified their intention to stand for election to the Mysore Economic Conference by the Representative Assembly to be held at the Public Offices, Mysore, on Tuesday the 24th April 1917 at 3 P.M.

No.	Name and occupation of Candidate.	Electorate by which deputed.
1.	Mr. M. S. Ramachar, Pleader, Kolar.	Kolar Municipality.
2.	,, Hutchveere Gowda, Patel, Kadaba.	Gubbi Taluk.
3.	,, Maralusiddappa, Sowkar and Landholder, Halkur.	Arsikere Taluk.
4.	,, H. Krishna Rao, Landholder, Hosakoppa.	Koppa Taluk.
5.	,, R. Gopalswami Iyer, Landholder, Bangalore City.	Bangalore District Board.
6.	,, M. Basava Iya, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Bangalore.	Lingayet Education Fund Association.
7.	,, K. Ramanuja Iyengar, Patel, Kadaba.	Gubbi Taluk.
8.	,, D. Nanje Gowda, Coffee Planter and Patel, Donagal.	Manjarabad Taluk.
9.	,, M. G. Shankarappa, Landholder, Nallur.	Tirthahalli Taluk.
10.	,, Channappa, Patel, Belludi.	Yedatore Taluk.
11.	,, Linge Gowda, Landholder, Nagavala.	Mysore Taluk.
12.	,, H. Krishnasastri, Landholder, Krishnarajapete.	Krishnarajpete Taluk.
13.	,, Karnik Krishnamurti Rao, Inamdar and Landholder, Bangalore.	Magadi Taluk.
14.	,, Moulvi Syed Murtuza, Channapatna.	Anjuman-e-mahdavia Dairat-ul-Islam, Channapatna.
15.	,, B. Gundu Rao, Landholder.	Devanhalli Taluk.
16.	,, K. Surappa *alias* Suryanarain Rao, Landholder, Kolala.	Tumkur Taluk.
17.	,, Bhaskarappa, Shanbhog, Yedarur.	Srinivaspur Taluk.

No.	Name and occupation of Candidate.	Electorate by which deputed.
18.	Mr. P. Venkappayya, Landholder and Editor, *Shimoga Vrittanta.*	Shimoga Municipality.
19.	„ Visvanatha Setti, Cloth Merchant.	Channapatna Municipality.
20.	„ Singri Nanjappa, Merchant.	Tiptur Taluk.
21.	„ M. Venkatakrishnaiya, School Master.	Mysore City Municipal Council.
22.	„ P. Sitharamaiya, Landholder and Agriculturist.	Hunsur Taluk.
23.	„ D. Raja Rao, Landholder and Shanbhog.	Channagiri Taluk.
24.	„ A. V. Suryanarayana Setti, Landholder and Merchant.	Arkalgud Taluk.
25.	„ C. Vasudeva Rao, Coffee Planter.	Chikmagalur Taluk.
26.	„ A. Ananthaiya, First Grade Pleader, Shimoga.	Nagar Sabha.
27.	„ Sankaranaranappa, Landholder.	Bannur Municipality.
28.	„ Malali Venkataramaiya, Coffee Planter and Landholder.	Manjarabad Taluk.
29.	„ Gundappa, Shanbhog, Devalapura.	Nagamangala Taluk.
30.	„ N. Bhima Rao, Pleader.	Chitaldrug Municipality.
31.	„ Naraharaiya, Shanbhog.	Nelamangala Taluk.
32.	„ B. Alasingrachar, Landholder and Contractor.	Hassan Taluk.
33.	„ Volahatti Devappa, Landholder and money lender.	Gundlupet Taluk.
34.	„ A. Ramanna, Advocate.	The Bar Association, Mysore.
35.	„ Upadhya Srinivas Iyengar, Landholder.	Nagamangala Taluk.
36.	„ B. Srinivas Iyengar, Jodidar.	Anekal Taluk.

By Order,

M. S. RAMACHENDRA RAO,

For *Secretary to Government,*

Departments of Education and Agriculture.

III.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

C. No. 7—E. C. 4-16, dated 28th April 1917.

Under paragraph 1 (iii) of Government Order No. G. 7045-96—G. M. 69-13-47, dated 5th March 1914, revising the constitution and functions of the Mysore Economic Conference, the undermentioned eight gentlemen, who have secured the largest number of votes at the election of members to the Economic Conference by the Representative Assembly, held on the 24th April 1917, are appointed members of the Economic Conference, with effect from 27th May 1917:—

1. Mr. H. Krishna Sastri, Landholder, Krishnarajpete.
2. „ Karnik Krishnamurti Rao, Inamdar and Landholder, Bangalore.
3. „ M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore.
4. „ M. Basava Iya, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Bangalore.
5. „ H. Krishna Rao, Landholder, Hosakoppa.
6. „ A. Ramanna, Advocate, Mysore.
7. „ Maralu Siddappa, Sowcar and Landholder, Arsikere Taluk.
8. „ Singri Nanjappa, Merchant, Tiptur Taluk.

By Order,

P. G. D'SOUZA,

Secretary to Government,

Departments of Education and Agriculture.

APPENDIX.

I.

DEWAN'S CLOSING REMARKS AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 27th APRIL 1917.

GENTLEMEN,

You must be weary working continuously for the past five days and I have no wish to detain you by any lengthy remarks.

My first duty is to assure you that it will give me great pleasure to convey, as requested, your loyal and respectful acknowledgments to His Highness the Maharaja for granting you the privilege of a second session.

We have discussed many subjects and in regard to most of these, I can but indicate the opinion of Government only in a general way. Most of the subjects have to be considered by my colleagues and myself with the aid of all available information and then submitted to His Highness before a final decision is reached.

In connection with the Village Improvement Scheme, I notice that the gentlemen who constituted the committee are not in favour of legislation to enforce the system of weekly labour or payment of a cess instead. At the beginning of this month, I personally visited nearly 50 villages in the Chitaldrug District, and both in the villages and at meetings of representatives at the headquarters of taluks, the opinion was unanimous that some such measure was necessary.

The complaints of the cultivators under the Cauvery channels below the Krishanaraja Sagara have been brought to our notice with much ability by Mr. B. Narasinga Rao who pleaded for letting things alone. Only one side of the case was placed before you. If sugar-cane is allowed to be cultivated wherever the raiyats choose, the whole area will get water-logged, and with heavy manure the country is sure to become unhealthy with the result that, in the end, the cultivation itself will suffer. The new rules are intended for the orderly growth of sugar-cane cultivation. It is no pleasure to us to impose restrictions. Besides, water has been stored in the Krishnaraja Sagara at an expenditure of over a crore of rupees and a reasonable additional rate has to be levied for the supply. The representations will be investigated by a Committee and Government will give their decision on receipt of the Committee's recommendations.

Turning to forest grievances, nothing that the members have said has gone to show that the general principles of our forest policy are in any way unsound. But, I am willing to concede there may be individual grievances arising out of the practical application of the orders. These will be rectified if the gentlemen who complained will kindly send up a brief statement of such instances to Government.

We are all agreed that the system of irrigation under our large tanks is far from perfect but some improvement is noticeable wherever the Tank Panchayet Regulation has been working. It is hoped that the people will take fuller advantage of the Panchayet system and endeavour to improve irrigation under all the larger tanks and channels. If it is demonstrated that the system itself requires improvement, Government will readily revise the measures.

As regards increased postal and telegraph facilities, the officers of the Government of India have kindly given an assurance that special attention will be given, in future, to the wants of our State. We cannot expect any extension of telegraph lines till the war is over, but some immediate relief in respect of post offices has been promised. The public who have any recommendations to make, may address the Financial Secretary to Government in the matter.

Government have recently issued, after much consideration, an important order sanctioning certain reforms which have for their object the better supervision and management of temples and other muzrai institutions. Those who are interested in the work of the department will, I hope, help to give practical effect to the reforms sanctioned by Government.

The question of throwing open Amrut Mahal and date reserves for cultivation was discussed at some length. The departments concerned are quite willing to surrender the lands not absolutely required for their immediate use and a Committee is now sitting to consider how such transfers might be effected. Time is required for arranging preliminaries but it may be possible to complete the arrangements in the course of the current year.

The question of the separation of judicial and executive functions has been advocated with much earnestness. All I can say at present is that it is mainly one of cost and that it is receiving active consideration at the hands of Government.

In the discussions relating to the Excise Department, stress was laid on the importance of reducing drunkenness within the State. You have heard it from the Excise Commissioner himself that he is prepared to enforce the principle of local option. If, in any locality, the opinion in favour of the abolition of an existing shop is unanimous, he is willing to give effect to local wishes. A beginning has been already made. Government are prepared to face some loss of revenue although they do not think it would be appreciable.

The recommendations made by the Committee regarding the increase of remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels will receive early consideration.

The question of the relation between inamdars and tenants is, as you may have noticed, a highly contentious one. It requires careful handling and will receive further attention.

As money is wanted for so many purposes, I cannot hold out any hope that the supari cess will be abolished. But every effort will be made to utilise the money realised in the best interests of the locality in which it is raised.

The most important work of this session has been the discussion of the budget.

Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya and Mr. Krishna Sastri were in favour of raising loans for the construction of productive public works. I welcome this statement, since it marks a great advance over the views held till recently by the leading public men of the State on this question.

The question of labour supply is being agitated with much enthusiasm and vigour by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao. Government appreciate his efforts and they hope he will persevere till a remedy is found.

Several Mohamedan members, led by Mr. Abbas Khan, spoke warmly on certain wants relating to Hindustani schools. The Inspector-General has made an effective reply. But Government are prepared to further consider any reasonable representation that may be made on the subject.

I was glad to hear from the representatives of the Mulbagal Taluk that they are willing to contribute half the cost of a railway line from Kolar to Mulbagal. If an application is submitted through the district authorities, with necessary particulars, it will receive the best consideration of Government.

Several important innovations have been introduced into this year's budget all of which make for the financial stability of the State and I am glad that they have met with your approval.

The total expenditure on productive public works since the Rendition comes to about $6\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees of which quite $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores have been spent on railways, irrigation and hydro-electric works within the past 5 years. While maintaining the finances in a sound condition, Government have been creating valuable property which is already bringing in additional non-tax revenues to the State.

The second session is chiefly intended to provide an opportunity for the discussion of the budget. I am sorry that the debate had to be curtailed to some extent. Probably, next year, we might be more fortunate and be able to spare more time.

You have kindly undertaken to form yourselves into committees for the investigation of a number of subjects before the next session. I am hoping that your labours may prove helpful to Government. It is not enough for you to say that, because Government officers are paid, they alone should do such work. You will also have to give a portion of your time to study public questions and give effect to the recommendations of this Assembly. It is easy to ask questions but you will agree that to attempt to solve them yourselves is even better, as it will enable you to appreciate more fully the difficulties of Government.

It would be good for the country if you specialised and became experts in the several branches of the public administration. In this work, there is no antagonism of interests, but there may be healthy rivalry between the officials and yourselves. The attempt will inspire confidence and increase your sense of responsibility. You will then perhaps more readily pay taxes and make sacrifices. To the extent you do this, will depend your influence with Government and the people.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Dewan of Mysore.

II.

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